

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for 'not applicable.' For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instruction. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name: Ravenswood Manor Historic District

other names/site number:

2. Location

street and number: Between Sacramento Ave., North Branch of the Chicago River, and alleys south of Lawrence Ave. and north of Montrose Ave. N/A not for publication

city, town: Chicago N/A vicinity

state: Illinois county: Cook County zip code 60625-

3. State/Federal/Tribal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency or Tribal Government _____

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency or Tribal Government _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper _____

Date of Action _____

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other. (explain:)

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
474	45	buildings
0	0	sites
1	0	structures
0	0	objects
475	45	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register**

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Domestic
- Commerce/Trade
- Transportation

Historic Subfunctions

(Enter subcategories from instructions)

- Single Dwelling
- Multiple Dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Domestic
- Commerce/Trade
- Transportation

Current Subfunctions

(Enter subcategories from instructions)

- Single Dwelling
- Multiple Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Late 19th And 20th Century Revivals
- Late 19th And Early 20th Century American Movements

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Foundation Brick
- Walls Brick
- Stucco
- Wood
- Roof Asphalt
- Ceramic Tile

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is

- A** owned by religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Community Planning And Development
Architecture

Period of Significance

1907-1933

Significant Dates

1909

Significant Person

(Complete if criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Harmon, William Elmer

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record
- See continuation sheet for additional HABS/HAER documentation.

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other (Repository Name: Conrad Sulzer Regional Library, Chicago Public Library, Chicago, IL)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 60.00

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Jennifer Kenny and Victoria Granacki, Preservation Specialist and Principal

organization: Granacki Historic Consultants

date: 1/15/2008

street & number: 1105 W. Chicago Avenue, Suite 201

telephone: (312) 421-1131

city or town: Chicago

state: Illinois

zip code: 60622-5772

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name:

street & number:

telephone:

city or town:

state:

zip code:

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Program Center, National Park Service, 1849 C Street NW, Washington DC 20240; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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**Ravenswood Manor Historic District
Chicago, Cook County, IL**

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

SUMMARY

The Ravenswood Manor Historic District is a 520-building residential historic district located on the northwest side of the City of Chicago. Ninety-eight percent of the buildings were developed as residential structures in the exclusive Ravenswood Manor subdivision, the first Chicago area development laid out in 1909 by pioneer real estate developer and City Beautiful movement champion William E. Harmon of New York. Since most construction took place between 1909 and 1933, Ravenswood Manor fully represents architectural trends and urban residential neighborhood development in Chicago in the early 20th-century. The architecture of its streetscapes is characterized by its single-family residences, revealing typical Chicago Bungalows and American Foursquares alongside high-end architect designed, historic revival-style residences. Masonry construction dominates this district of mature trees and private dead end streets along the recreational North Branch of the Chicago River. Rail transportation that extended to the area in 1907 and spurred Ravenswood Manor's growth continues to be an essential element for the community. Delivering commuters to and from Chicago's Loop from the district's Francisco Station, the historic Northwestern Elevated Railroad's Ravenswood Branch, now known as the Chicago Transit Authority's Brown Line, remains a focal point in the heart of this community.

LOCATION AND SETTING

The Ravenswood Manor Historic District developed in the early 20th-century in the Albany Park neighborhood on Chicago's northwest side, approximately eight miles north and west of the Loop. It is one of numerous Chicago communities that developed on the periphery of the late 19th-century city. The Albany Park community area is mixed in land use, with small scale commercial development along main avenues and a mix of single-family and multi-family residential on the majority of streets. Land in Albany Park is topographically level, with prairie lands interrupted only by the North Branch of the Chicago River that runs along the east boundary of the community area and historic district. It's centered upon the intersection of Kimball and Lawrence Avenues, a dense commercial district that grew up around the terminus of the Northwestern Elevated

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Railroad's Ravenswood Branch that had pushed through by 1907. Housing stock reflects the building boom that followed this transportation improvement to the area. Construction of the majority of buildings in the area corresponds to a population increase that jumped from approximately 7,000 in 1910 to nearly 56,000 in 1930.¹ Ravenswood Manor is a unique residential area in Albany Park, offering a retreat from the more densely populated streets that surround it. Quiet and removed, Ravenswood Manor is visually distinctive for its concentration of single family housing stock and its associations with private recreational opportunities on the North Branch of the Chicago River.

The Ravenswood Manor Historic District is a triangular shaped area located in the southeast portion of the Albany Park community area. The district is bounded by the alley that runs east and west between West Lawrence Avenue and West Giddings Street on the north; the alley that runs east and west between West Sunnyside Avenue and West Montrose Avenue on the south; the west bank of North Branch of the Chicago River on the east; and the center line of North Sacramento Avenue on the west. The former Northwestern Elevated Railroad – Ravenswood Branch, now operated by the Chicago Transit Authority (CTA) as the Brown Line, bisects the district at its northern end. A railroad station is found at Francisco Avenue, with a platform that rises above the at-grade tracks. The Brown Line, a commuter rail line operating between Kimball Avenue in Albany Park and Chicago's Loop, is unusual in the city as one of the few CTA-operated lines that runs at-grade along a portion of its route. The majority of railroad lines operate along steel elevated tracks that rise above streets throughout the city.

THE NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTER OF RAVENSWOOD MANOR

The historic district boundaries include the original Ravenswood Manor subdivision laid out by William E. Harmon & Company in May 1909 and Harmon's First Addition to Ravenswood Manor that followed a month later. The district is primarily a residential historic district, excluding the commercial lots along Lawrence Avenue and Montrose Avenue that were part of the original Ravenswood Manor and First Addition subdivisions. These properties are located on Lawrence Avenue just to the north of an

¹"Albany Park" in *Local Community Fact Book*, 1990, p. 70.

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east-west alley between the North Branch of the Chicago River and the properties on Montrose Avenue just to the south of the east-west alley between the North Branch of the Chicago River and Sacramento Avenue. As guided by original deed restrictions, the Lawrence and Montrose Avenue properties were developed for commercial uses. This nomination includes only the residential parts of the two Ravenswood Manor subdivisions.

Almost all streets in the Ravenswood Manor Historic District follow the standard orthogonal street grid found throughout the City of Chicago, and most are oriented north/south. Breaking from the grid is Manor Avenue, a principal thoroughfare that runs diagonally through the east portion of the district. Manor Avenue's diagonal alignment parallels the path of the North Branch of the Chicago River, just to the east of this avenue. The North Branch is only crossed by a two-lane bridge at Wilson Avenue, a street running east-west through the district. Other east-west streets in the district terminate at the North Branch, adding exclusivity and a private nature to properties along the river bank and located along these dead end streets.

Besides streets, narrow alleys are found in the district along the rear lot lines of properties. Along alleys are one- and two-car detached garages associated with residential structures. Garages are typically located at the rear of residential lots with overhead garage doors that open out to the alley. Original deed restrictions dictated the placement of garages, in that they could not be located nearer than 90 feet from the front street line on lots having a depth of 120 feet or more. The character of garage placement at the rear of residential lots is still found in the district today.

Ravenswood Manor is a district of mature trees, small decorative gardens, grassy front and rear lawns, and concrete sidewalks for pedestrian use laid between the front of its buildings and streets. While front yards are open, fencing of varying materials is used to offer privacy of backyard use. Fencing is limited to rear yards, built on property lines between buildings.

Recreational opportunities are available to select residents whose properties align the North Branch of the Chicago River. Here, residents of Ravenswood Manor have built private docks for boating and fishing on a waterway that leads to Lake Michigan, while

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also landscaping with stairways and decks for retirement and enjoyment of the natural scenery along the water. Public open space in the district is limited to three small parks: Ravenswood Manor (contributing to the historic district), Buffalo (contributing to the historic district), and LaPointe Parks.

Ravenswood Manor Park, also known as Ravenswood Manor Playlot Park, is located at 4620-40 N. Manor Avenue. This triangular shaped park was initially laid out in 1915 by the former Ravenswood Manor Gardens Park District and now operated by the Chicago Park District. In its early years the park was in two pieces, bisected by Eastwood Avenue. The northern piece was a small landscaped park with a pergola bounded by Francisco, Manor, and Eastwood Avenues. The southern piece was occupied by an original real estate office, set up for lot sales by William E. Harmon & Co in 1909, and later used as a community shelter house. It was razed in 1956 as part of a park rehabilitation plan sponsored by the Ravenswood Manor Improvement Association (RMIA). This was a result of the opening of nearby Horner Park which had extensive recreational facilities. Further changes to the park occurred when Eastwood Avenue was closed through the park in 1990, uniting the park's two pieces. Today, the park is landscaped with trees, shrubs, walks, a pergola, perennial garden, benches, and a playground with equipment at the south end of the park.²

Buffalo Park, also known as Buffalo Playlot Park, at 4501 N. California, is a .07 acre, triangular shaped park laid out and constructed between 1916 and 1917 by the Ravenswood Manor Gardens Park District.³ Buffalo Park is currently operated by the Chicago Park District, and improved and used only for passive recreation. Buffalo Park was named for a fountain in the park, created by local concrete contractor Charles J. Nilson, which featured three ornamental buffalo heads. It was removed in the early 1950s due to deterioration.

Arthur J. LaPointe Park, located at 2934 W. Giddings Street at Manor Avenue, is small triangular shaped corner park that is improved with a grassy lawn and plantings. The park is operated by the Ravenswood Manor Improvement Association and leased from

² Chicago Park District, History of Ravenswood Manor Playlot Park. Web site viewed on December 18, 2007 at www.chicagoparkdistrict.com.

³ Chicago Park District, History of Buffalo Playlot Park. Web site viewed on December 18, 2007 at www.chicagoparkdistrict.com.

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the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District.⁴ It is named for a former president of the Improvement Association who died in 1985.⁵

Building Stock

A total of 520 properties are included in the historic district. The overwhelming majority of properties, 475 or 91%, are contributing to the Ravenswood Manor Historic District. Only 45 properties are considered non-contributing to the district. Of these, 30 properties were constructed after World War II, and one is a vacant lot. A total of 445 secondary structures, either detached garages, sheds or car ports, are located in the district, of which 366 are considered contributing.

Most buildings were built in the early 20th-century with 489 buildings or 94% of the buildings constructed between 1909, the year of the first subdivision, and 1933. The Northwestern Elevated Railroad's Francisco Station was the first structure to be constructed within the district. This frame railroad station, built in 1907, precedes the Ravenswood Manor subdivision. The station was recently rehabilitated by the Chicago Transit Authority.

Original deed restrictions in Ravenswood Manor from 1909 dictated the character of construction in the historic district. This character was mostly reaffirmed even after deed restrictions expired in 1920, likely since a local improvement association continued to have influence after this date. Most buildings in the district are masonry, with an overwhelming majority built in brick. There are a few residences that combine stucco and frame materials, mostly built before 1915.

The district is principally residential, with 510 buildings or 98% having residential uses. Both single-family and multi-family residential buildings are found. An overwhelming majority of buildings, 427 buildings or 82%, were built as single-family dwellings, while a small number, 83 buildings or 16%, were built as multi-family residences. The remaining 2% or 10 buildings vary in use. Clustered around the only railroad station in the district,

⁴ Member Welcome Packet, Ravenswood Manor Improvement Association., 2005, p. 13.

⁵ "Arthur J. LaPointe; Teacher, Longtime Aviator." *Chicago Tribune*. April 21, 1985, p. 6. From the Proquest Chicago Tribune database, accessed at the Chicago Public Library on December 18, 2007.

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at Francisco Avenue, are four buildings are that are mixed commercial and residential in use and one property that is strictly commercial. Three properties are parks and one property is a vacant lot as of November 2007.

Residential lots in Ravenswood Manor are generally rectangular, 30x125 in size, with uniform setbacks. With standard lot sizes and initial subdivision setback restrictions, buildings in the district today exhibit a similar horizontal and vertical scale. Original deed restrictions dictated the setbacks, with 20 and 30 feet setbacks prevalent along district streets. The only exception includes the few apartment buildings and commercial buildings that were constructed over more than one lot. The apartment buildings were all constructed after deed restrictions had expired in 1920. Commercial buildings had their own initial deed restrictions, including no required setbacks and a minimum height of two stories. The small number of apartment and commercial buildings is concentrated around the Francisco Station with most found on corner lots. Due to clustering, these buildings do not disrupt the uniformity of scale found on the majority of streets in the district. The area is dominated by the one- and two-story single family residences and two-flats found in the district.

The architecture of the historic district exhibits both high style architecture and popular building types of the early 20th-century through 1958. The majority of buildings were constructed in the 1910s and 1920s, representing design trends in Chicago during this era. The area is dominated by 20th-century popular residential types, specifically the American Foursquare (110 buildings), Gable Front (6) and the Bungalow (224), which includes both exceptionally-designed and commonplace examples of the Chicago Bungalow. The modern period is represented with the Craftsman style (27 buildings) and the Prairie (7). Three residential examples of the Queen Anne style are holdouts influenced by the Victorian period and are of the Free Classic subtype popularized after 1893. Historic eclecticism is found in the Colonial Revival (5), Dutch Colonial Revival (2), French Eclectic (1), Italian Renaissance Revival (7), Spanish Colonial Revival (1), and the Tudor Revival (6) residences found throughout Ravenswood Manor. Post World War II residences are found in the Ranch Bungalow (14), Split-Level (5), Mansard (1), Raised Ranch (1) types and styles. Recent construction is influenced by late 20th-century and early 21st-century Neo-Traditional styles (4) that feature a mix of historic revival-style features and applied ornament. This small number of homes on lots once

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occupied by historic buildings is indicative of the "tear down" phenomenon that, on a national scale, has infiltrated real estate in historic areas.

Multi-family residences in Ravenswood Manor illustrate three basic multi-family types: flats (76), almost entirely two-flats, walk-up apartments (3 buildings), and courtyard apartments (4 buildings). Only one building was built specifically as a commercial type, a One Part Commercial block at 4662-70 North Manor Avenue, while four others are Two Part Commercial Blocks that mix commercial storefronts at the first floor and residential units above. A complete inventory of every structure in the district, together with building types, style, date, secondary structure and rating (whether contributing or non-contributing) is found at the end of this section.

Conditions, Intrusions and Integrity

Overall the buildings within the Ravenswood Manor Historic District are in good condition and retain excellent integrity. Condition is likely attributed to owner-occupation and to the area's history as a stable, middle- to upper-middle class urban neighborhood in Chicago. Integrity is somewhat compromised by the replacement of historic wood windows, a recent trend that is becoming a common occurrence in the district. Most window replacements are in their original openings, with high quality new wood windows, sometimes mimicking the original sash configurations. Yet a small number of window replacements are of aluminum or vinyl windows with snap-in muntins. Window replacement was not considered when evaluating the architectural significance of a building; rather a building's overall design was considered.

Only a small number of historic buildings built within the period of significance (3%), are considered non-contributing to the district. Many of these buildings have suffered complete remodels, with new cladding materials such as concrete, or have relocated doors, and enclosed porches. Others have suffered second story additions, visible from the street, that hover over former one-story buildings. Although not as obvious is the de-conversion of former two-flats to single family dwellings. Nevertheless, there are few visible tear downs, in comparison with many other historic residential districts throughout Chicago. Only a few mid 20th-century designs are found, including Ranch-type

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Bungalows and Split-Levels, infilled on existing lots. The historic character of this neighborhood is intact, with rhythmic streetscapes and high-quality architectural designs.

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Inventory of Buildings in the Ravenswood Manor Historic District

Street	No.	Building Type	Architectural style	Year	Secondary structure	
Agatite Ave	W 2702	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1925	NC shed	NC
Agatite Ave	W 2703	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Flats	1924	C detached garage	NC
Agatite Ave	W 2705	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Flats	1924	C detached garage	NC
Agatite Ave	W 2706	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Flats	1925	C detached garage	NC
Agatite Ave	W 2707	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Flats	1913-14	C detached garage	C
Agatite Ave	W 2709	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Flats	1913-14	C detached garage	C
Agatite Ave	W 2710	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Flats	1914	C -	
Agatite Ave	W 2712	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Flats	1916	C detached garage	C
Agatite Ave	W 2715	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1921	C detached garage	C
Agatite Ave	W 2717	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Flats	1913	C detached garage	C
Agatite Ave	W 2720	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Flats	1914-15	C detached garage	C
Agatite Ave	W 2721	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Flats	1915	C detached garage	C
Agatite Ave	W 2722	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1921	C detached garage	C
Agatite Ave	W 2723	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Flats	1914-15	C detached garage	C
Agatite Ave	W 2724	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1914-15	C detached garage	NC
Agatite Ave	W 2727	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Flats	1914-15	C detached garage	C
Agatite Ave	W 2728	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Flats	1922	C detached garage	C
Agatite Ave	W 2729	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Flats	1913	C detached garage	C
Agatite Ave	W 2732	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1921	C detached garage	NC
Agatite Ave	W 2733	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Flats	1913	C detached garage	C
Agatite Ave	W 2734	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1917	C detached garage	C
Agatite Ave	W 2735	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Flats	1913	C detached garage	NC
Agatite Ave	W 2736	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1917	C detached garage	C
Agatite Ave	W 2739	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1916	C detached garage	NC
Agatite Ave	W 2740	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Flats	1923	C detached garage	C
Agatite Ave	W 2741	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1916	C detached garage	NC
Agatite Ave	W 2743	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1916	C detached garage	C
California Ave	N 4414	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Flats	1923	C detached garage	C
California Ave	N 4415	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Flats	1923	C detached garage	C
California Ave	N 4417	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Flats	1913	C detached garage	C
California Ave	N 4418	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Flats	1922	C detached garage	NC
California Ave	N 4420	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Flats - Classical Revival	1909	C detached garage	C
California Ave	N 4421	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Flats - Classical Revival	1914	C -	
California Ave	N 4424	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Flats	1921	C detached garage	C
California Ave	N 4425	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Flats	1916	C -	
California Ave	N 4426	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Flats - Classical Revival	1909	C detached garage	C

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California Ave	N	4427-29	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Flats	1924	C	detached garage	C
California Ave	N	4430	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Flats	1922	C	detached garage	NC
California Ave	N	4431	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Flats - Craftsman	1915	C	detached garage	C
California Ave	N	4432	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Flats	1921	C	detached garage	C
California Ave	N	4433	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Flats	1921	C	detached garage	C
California Ave	N	4436	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Flats - Classical Revival	1913-14	C	detached garage	C
California Ave	N	4437	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Flats	1923	C	detached garage	C
California Ave	N	4439	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Flats	1913-14	C	detached garage	C
California Ave	N	4440	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Flats	1912-13	C	detached garage	NC
California Ave	N	4442	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Flats - Classical Revival	1922	C	detached garage	C
California Ave	N	4443	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Flats - Classical Revival	1910	C	detached garage	C
California Ave	N	4444	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Flats	1922	C	detached garage	C
California Ave	N	4445	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Flats	ca. 1919	C	detached garage	C
California Ave	N	4448	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Flats	1913	C	detached garage	NC
California Ave	N	4449	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Flats - Craftsman	1916	C	detached garage	C
California Ave	N	4450	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Flats - Craftsman	1915	C	detached garage	NC
California Ave	N	4451	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Flats - Classical Revival	1909	C	detached garage	C
California Ave	N	4454	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Flats	1921	C	detached garage	NC
California Ave	N	4458	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Flats - Contemporary	1954	C	detached garage	NC
California Ave	N	4500	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Flats	1922	C	detached garage	C
California Ave	N	4501	Landscape - park	Park	ca. 1916-17	C	detached garage	NC
California Ave	N	4504	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Flats	1917	C	detached garage	NC
California Ave	N	4508	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Flats	1923-24	NC	-	
California Ave	N	4510	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Flats	1912-13	NC	detached garage	NC
California Ave	N	4512	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Flats	1913	C	detached garage	NC
California Ave	N	4514	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Flats	1916	C	detached garage	C
Eastwood Ave	W	2801	Domestic - single dwelling	No style	1916	NC	-	
Eastwood Ave	W	2805	Vacant/Not in Use	Vacant	-	NC	-	
Eastwood Ave	W	2806	Domestic - single dwelling	Italian Renaissance Revival	1916	C	detached garage	C
Eastwood Ave	W	2807	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1917	C	detached garage	C
Eastwood Ave	W	2816	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1915	C	-	
Eastwood Ave	W	2819	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1914-15	C	detached garage	C
Eastwood Ave	W	2820	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1917	C	-	
Eastwood Ave	W	2821	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Tudor Revival	1915	NC	detached garage	NC
Eastwood Ave	W	2822	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Craftsman	1917	C	detached garage	NC
Eastwood Ave	W	2825	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1915	C	detached garage	NC
Eastwood Ave	W	2826	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1917	C	-	
Eastwood Ave	W	2827	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1915	C	detached garage	NC

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Ravenswood Manor Historic District
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Eastwood Ave	W	2828	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Craftsman	1917	C	detached garage	C
Eastwood Ave	W	2831	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Craftsman	1916	C	-	
Eastwood Ave	W	2832	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Craftsman	1913	C	detached garage	NC
Eastwood Ave	W	2833	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1914	C	detached garage	NC
Eastwood Ave	W	2835	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Craftsman	1914-15	C	detached garage	C
Eastwood Ave	W	2836	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1915	C	detached garage	NC
Eastwood Ave	W	2838	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1914	C	detached garage	NC
Eastwood Ave	W	2842	Domestic - single dwelling	Craftsman	1915	C	detached garage	NC
Eastwood Ave	W	2844	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Craftsman Apartments (Courtyard) - Italian Renaissance	1913	C	detached garage	C
Eastwood Ave	W	2850-56	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Revival Italian Renaissance	1924	C	-	
Eastwood Ave	W	2901	Domestic - single dwelling	Revival	1924	C	detached garage	C
Eastwood Ave	W	2905	Domestic - single dwelling	Dutch Colonial Revival	1925	C	detached garage	NC
Eastwood Ave	W	2907	Domestic - single dwelling	Prairie	1909	C	detached garage	NC
Eastwood Ave	W	2911	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1921	C	detached garage	C
Eastwood Ave	W	2914	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1924	C	detached garage	C
Eastwood Ave	W	2917	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Craftsman	1924-25	C	detached garage	C
Eastwood Ave	W	2918	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1916	C	detached garage	NC
Eastwood Ave	W	2920	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1916-17	C	detached garage	C
Eastwood Ave	W	2921	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1923	C	-	
Eastwood Ave	W	2922	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1913	C	detached garage	C
Eastwood Ave	W	2925	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Craftsman	1919	C	detached garage	C
Eastwood Ave	W	2926	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1913	C	detached garage	C
Eastwood Ave	W	2929	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1919	C	detached garage	NC
Eastwood Ave	W	2930	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Craftsman	1919	C	detached garage	C
Eastwood Ave	W	2931	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1920	C	detached garage	C
Eastwood Ave	W	2932	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1919	NC	-	
Eastwood Ave	W	2935	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Craftsman	1919	C	car port	NC
Eastwood Ave	W	2936	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1913-14	C	detached garage	NC
Eastwood Ave	W	2937	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1912-13	C	detached garage	NC
Eastwood Ave	W	2938	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1924	C	detached garage	NC
Eastwood Ave	W	2940	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1912-13	C	detached garage	C
Eastwood Ave	W	2941	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1920	C	detached garage	C
Eastwood Ave	W	2943	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1909	C	detached garage	NC
Eastwood Ave	W	2944	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1919	C	detached garage	C
Eastwood Ave	W	2947	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1921	C	detached garage	NC
Eastwood Ave	W	2948	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1916	C	detached garage	C
Eastwood Ave	W	2949	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1913-14	C	detached garage	C
Eastwood Ave	W	2950	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1923	C	-	

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Eastwood Ave	W	2953	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1921	NC	detached garage	C
Eastwood Ave	W	2954	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Craftsman	1922	C	detached garage	C
Eastwood Ave	W	2955	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1914	C	detached garage	NC
Eastwood Ave	W	2958	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1924	C	detached garage	C
Eastwood Ave	W	2959	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Tudor Revival	1924	C	detached garage	C
Francisco Ave	N	4414	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1919	C	detached garage	C
Francisco Ave	N	4415	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Craftsman	1917	C	detached garage	C
Francisco Ave	N	4418	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1919	C	detached garage	C
Francisco Ave	N	4419	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1921	C	detached garage	NC
Francisco Ave	N	4421	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1919	C	detached garage	C
Francisco Ave	N	4422	Domestic - single dwelling	Queen Anne - Free Classic	1909	C	detached garage	C
Francisco Ave	N	4425	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Craftsman	1919	C	detached garage	C
Francisco Ave	N	4426	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1919	C	detached garage	NC
Francisco Ave	N	4427	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1921	C	detached garage	C
Francisco Ave	N	4430	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1914	C	detached garage	C
Francisco Ave	N	4431	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1919	C	detached garage	C
Francisco Ave	N	4432	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1920	C	detached garage	C
Francisco Ave	N	4435	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1919	C	detached garage	NC
Francisco Ave	N	4437	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1914-15	C	detached garage	C
Francisco Ave	N	4438	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1921	C	detached garage	C
Francisco Ave	N	4439	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1914-15	C	detached garage	C
Francisco Ave	N	4442	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1919	C	detached garage	C
Francisco Ave	N	4443	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1909	C	detached garage	C
Francisco Ave	N	4444	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1919	C	detached garage	C
Francisco Ave	N	4445	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1909	C	detached garage	C
Francisco Ave	N	4446	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1921	C	detached garage	C
Francisco Ave	N	4449	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1909	C	detached garage	C
Francisco Ave	N	4451	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1918	C	detached garage	NC
Francisco Ave	N	4452	Domestic - single dwelling	Gable Front	1909	C	detached garage	C
Francisco Ave	N	4455	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1921	C	detached garage	C
Francisco Ave	N	4459	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1923	C	detached garage	C
Francisco Ave	N	4500	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Flats	ca. 1958	NC	detached garage	NC
Francisco Ave	N	4505	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1914	C	detached garage	C
Francisco Ave	N	4506	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	ca. 1917	C	detached garage	C
Francisco Ave	N	4509	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1920	C	detached garage	C
Francisco Ave	N	4510	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1916	C	detached garage	C
Francisco Ave	N	4511	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1919	C	detached garage	C
Francisco Ave	N	4515	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1919	C	detached garage	C
Francisco Ave	N	4516	Domestic - single dwelling	Craftsman	1913	C	detached garage	NC
Francisco Ave	N	4520	Domestic - single dwelling	Flats	1919	C	detached garage	C

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Francisco Ave	N	4521	Domestic - single dwelling	Craftsman	1911	C	detached garage	NC
Francisco Ave	N	4524	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1909	C	detached garage	NC
Francisco Ave	N	4525	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1919	C	detached garage	C
Francisco Ave	N	4528	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1921	C	detached garage	C
Francisco Ave	N	4529	Domestic - single dwelling	Colonial Revival	1912	C	detached garage	NC
Francisco Ave	N	4532	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1916	C	detached garage	C
Francisco Ave	N	4535	Domestic - single dwelling	Gable Front	1909	C	detached garage	C
Francisco Ave	N	4538	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1917	C	detached garage	C
Francisco Ave	N	4539	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1923	C	detached garage	C
Francisco Ave	N	4630-36	Domestic - multiple dwelling and Commerce/Trade	Apartments (Walk-up) - Craftsman	1915	C	-	
Francisco Ave	N	4638	Commerce/Trade and Domestic - multiple dwelling	Two Part Commercial Block - Italian Renaissance Revival	1928	C	detached garage	C
Francisco Ave	N	4640	Commerce/Trade and Domestic - multiple dwelling	Two Part Commercial Block	1913	C	detached garage	C
Francisco Ave	N	4642	Commerce/Trade and Domestic - multiple dwelling	Two Part Commercial Block	ca. 1993	NC	detached garage	NC
Francisco Ave	N	4648-50	Transportation - Rail Related	Railroad Station	ca. 1907	C	-	
Giddings St	W	2845	Domestic - single dwelling	Tudor Revival	1922-23	C	-	
Giddings St	W	2847	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1916	C	detached garage	C
Giddings St	W	2853	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Craftsman	1915	C	-	
Giddings St	W	2854	Domestic - single dwelling	Mansard	ca. 1967	NC	detached garage	NC
Giddings St	W	2858	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1916	C	-	
Giddings St	W	2860	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1916	C	detached garage	C
Giddings St	W	2901	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1916	C	detached garage	C
Giddings St	W	2903	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	ca. 1917	C	-	
Giddings St	W	2907	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1916-17	C	detached garage	NC
Giddings St	W	2909	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1917	C	detached garage	NC
Giddings St	W	2910	Domestic - single dwelling	Neo-Traditional	ca. 2003	NC	-	
Giddings St	W	2911	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1924-25	C	detached garage	C
Giddings St	W	2914	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	ca. 1919	C	-	
Giddings St	W	2915	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Craftsman	1916	C	-	
Giddings St	W	2918	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1916	C	-	
Giddings St	W	2919	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1916	C	detached garage	C
Giddings St	W	2920	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1924-25	C	-	
Giddings St	W	2921	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Craftsman	1916-17	C	detached garage	C
Giddings St	W	2924	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1919	C	-	
Giddings St	W	2925	Domestic - single dwelling	Tudor Revival	1927	C	-	
Giddings St	W	2926	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1919	C	-	
Giddings St	W	2929	Domestic - single dwelling	Tudor Revival	1926	C	detached garage	C

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Giddings St	W	2930	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1919	C	detached garage	C
Giddings St	W	2932	Domestic - single dwelling	Craftsman	1915	C	detached garage	NC
Giddings St	W	2934	Landscape - park	Park	ca. 1990	NC	-	
Leland Ave	W	2821	Domestic - single dwelling	Split-Level/Contemporary	ca. 1965	NC	-	
Leland Ave	W	2825	Domestic - single dwelling	Ranch Bungalow	ca. 1957	NC	detached garage	NC
Leland Ave	W	2829	Domestic - single dwelling	Ranch Bungalow	ca. 1957	NC	-	
Leland Ave	W	2830	Domestic - single dwelling	Colonial Revival	ca. 1920	C	detached garage	C
Leland Ave	W	2833	Domestic - single dwelling	Ranch Bungalow	ca. 1957	NC	-	
Leland Ave	W	2835	Domestic - single dwelling	Ranch Bungalow	ca. 1957	NC	detached garage	NC
Leland Ave	W	2836	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Craftsman	1915	C	detached garage	C
Leland Ave	W	2841	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1915	C	detached garage	NC
Leland Ave	W	2843	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Craftsman	1915	C	-	
Leland Ave	W	2847	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Craftsman	1915	NC	detached garage	C
Leland Ave	W	2848	Domestic - single dwelling	Colonial Revival	1923	C	-	
Leland Ave	W	2849	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1915	C	detached garage	C
Leland Ave	W	2852	Domestic - single dwelling	Craftsman	1915	C	detached garage	C
Leland Ave	W	2853	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1916-17	C	-	
Leland Ave	W	2854	Domestic - single dwelling	Craftsman	1915	C	detached garage	C
Leland Ave	W	2857-67	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Apartments (Courtyard) - Italian Renaissance Revival	1924	C	-	
Leland Ave	W	2858	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1921	C	detached garage	C
Leland Ave	W	2860	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Craftsman	ca. 1920	C	detached garage	C
Leland Ave	W	2864	Domestic - single dwelling	Craftsman	1915	C	detached garage	C
Leland Ave	W	2866	Domestic - single dwelling	Craftsman	1915	C	detached garage	NC
Leland Ave	W	2868	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	ca. 1919	C	detached garage	NC
Leland Ave	W	2872	Domestic - single dwelling	Ranch Bungalow	ca. 1959	NC	detached garage	NC
Leland Ave	W	2921	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1920	C	detached garage	C
Leland Ave	W	2925	Domestic - single dwelling	Craftsman	1916	C	detached garage	C
Leland Ave	W	2926	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1919	C	detached garage	C
Leland Ave	W	2928	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1919	C	detached garage	C
Leland Ave	W	2929	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Italian Renaissance Revival	1922	C	detached garage	C
Leland Ave	W	2930	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1919	C	detached garage	NC
Leland Ave	W	2936	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1909	C	detached garage	C
Leland Ave	W	2938	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare Bungalow - Italian	1914	C	detached garage	NC
Leland Ave	W	2939	Domestic - single dwelling	Renaissance Revival	1921	C	detached garage	C
Leland Ave	W	2940	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1914	C	detached garage	C
Leland Ave	W	2943	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1915	C	detached garage	C
Leland Ave	W	2944	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1923	C	detached garage	C

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Leland Ave	W	2945	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1915	C	detached garage	NC
Leland Ave	W	2947	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1915	C	detached garage	C
Leland Ave	W	2951	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1919	C	detached garage	NC
Leland Ave	W	2955	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1926	C	detached garage	C
Leland Ave	W	2959	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Italian Renaissance Revival	1921	C	detached garage	C
Manor Ave	N	4414	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Flats	1921	C	detached garage	NC
Manor Ave	N	4418	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Flats	1915	C	detached garage	C
Manor Ave	N	4420	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Craftsman	1921	C	detached garage	C
Manor Ave	N	4424	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Flats	1913-14	C	detached garage	C
Manor Ave	N	4426	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	ca. 1921	C	detached garage	NC
Manor Ave	N	4430	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Craftsman	1921	C	-	
Manor Ave	N	4432	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1920	C	detached garage	C
Manor Ave	N	4434	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Italian Renaissance Revival	1925	C	detached garage	NC
Manor Ave	N	4435	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Flats	1923	C	detached garage	C
Manor Ave	N	4444	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1921	C	-	
Manor Ave	N	4454	Domestic - single dwelling	Tudor Revival	1925	C	-	
Manor Ave	N	4455	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - French Eclectic	ca. 1925	C	detached garage	C
Manor Ave	N	4505	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Flats - Italian Renaissance Revival	1922	C	detached garage	C
Manor Ave	N	4528	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Flats	1914-15	C	detached garage	NC
Manor Ave	N	4532	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Flats	1914-15	C	detached garage	NC
Manor Ave	N	4545	Domestic - single dwelling	Prairie	1916	C	detached garage	NC
Manor Ave	N	4555	Domestic - single dwelling	Split-Level	ca. 1956	NC	detached garage	C
Manor Ave	N	4626-40	Landscape - park	Park	ca. 1915	C	-	
Manor Ave	N	4637	Domestic - single dwelling	Italian Renaissance Revival	1922	C	detached garage	C
Manor Ave	N	4653-61	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Apartments - Italian Renaissance Revival	1927-28	C	-	
Manor Ave	N	4662-70	Commerce/Trade - business	One Part Commercial Block	1922-23	C	-	
Manor Ave	N	4663-69	Commerce/Trade and Domestic - multiple dwelling	Two Part Commercial Block - Classical Revival	1916-17	C	-	
Manor Ave	N	4671-75	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Apartments (Courtyard) - Italian Renaissance Revival	1924	C	-	
Manor Ave	N	4672-80	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Apartments (Walk-up) - Italian Renaissance Revival	1925	C	-	
Manor Ave	N	4704	Domestic - single dwelling	Raised Ranch	ca. 1958	NC	-	
Manor Ave	N	4711	Domestic - single dwelling	Split-Level	ca. 1958	NC	-	
Manor Ave	N	4722	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1922	C	detached garage	C
Manor Ave	N	4728	Domestic - single dwelling	Neo-Traditional	1914	NC	detached garage	NC

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Manor Ave	N	4732	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1919	C	detached garage	NC
Manor Ave	N	4734	Domestic - single dwelling	Craftsman	1912-13	C	detached garage	NC
Manor Ave	N	4736	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1920	C	detached garage	C
Manor Ave	N	4750	Domestic - single dwelling	Prairie	1920	C	detached garage	NC
Mozart St	N	4415	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1914	C	detached garage	NC
Mozart St	N	4416	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Craftsman	1921	C	detached garage	C
Mozart St	N	4418	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1915	C	detached garage	C
Mozart St	N	4419	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1918	C	detached garage	NC
Mozart St	N	4422	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1915	C	detached garage	C
Mozart St	N	4423	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1914	C	detached garage	NC
Mozart St	N	4424	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1916	C	detached garage	C
Mozart St	N	4426	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1921	C	detached garage	C
Mozart St	N	4427	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1914	C	detached garage	NC
Mozart St	N	4430	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1919	C	detached garage	NC
Mozart St	N	4432	Domestic - single dwelling	Queen Anne - Free Classic	1909	C	detached garage	C
Mozart St	N	4433	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1919	C	detached garage	NC
Mozart St	N	4436	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1919	C	detached garage	C
Mozart St	N	4437	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1915	C	-	
Mozart St	N	4439	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1916	C	detached garage	C
Mozart St	N	4440	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Craftsman	1919	C	detached garage	C
Mozart St	N	4443	Domestic - single dwelling	Prairie	1915	C	detached garage	NC
Mozart St	N	4444	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1921	C	detached garage	C
Mozart St	N	4448	Domestic - single dwelling	Craftsman	1914	C	detached garage	C
Mozart St	N	4449	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1911	C	detached garage	C
Mozart St	N	4450	Domestic - single dwelling	Craftsman	1913	C	detached garage	C
Mozart St	N	4451	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1915	C	detached garage	NC
Mozart St	N	4454	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1924	C	detached garage	C
Mozart St	N	4455	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Italian Renaissance Revival	1924	C	detached garage	C
Mozart St	N	4458	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1924	C	detached garage	C
Mozart St	N	4459	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Italian Renaissance Revival	1924	C	detached garage	C
Mozart St	N	4500	Domestic - single dwelling	Tudor Revival	1927-28	C	detached garage	C
Mozart St	N	4504	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Craftsman	ca. 1917	C	detached garage	C
Mozart St	N	4507	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1909	C	-	
Mozart St	N	4508	Domestic - single dwelling	Craftsman	1914-15	C	-	
Mozart St	N	4510	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Craftsman	1919	C	detached garage	C
Mozart St	N	4511	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1915	C	detached garage	NC
Mozart St	N	4514	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Craftsman	1918	NC	detached garage	C
Mozart St	N	4517	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1919	C	detached garage	NC

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Mozart St	N	4518	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1916-17	C	detached garage	C
Mozart St	N	4519	Domestic - single dwelling	Craftsman	1914-15	C	detached garage	NC
Mozart St	N	4520	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1915	C	detached garage	NC
Mozart St	N	4521	Domestic - single dwelling	Craftsman	1916-17	C	detached garage	C
Mozart St	N	4524	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1916-17	C	detached garage	C
Mozart St	N	4525	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1915	C	detached garage	NC
Mozart St	N	4529	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1915	C	detached garage	NC
Mozart St	N	4530	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1917	C	detached garage	C
Mozart St	N	4531	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1915	NC	detached garage	C
Mozart St	N	4532	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1912-13	C	detached garage	C
Mozart St	N	4535	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1916	C	detached garage	NC
Mozart St	N	4536	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1914-15	C	detached garage	C
Mozart St	N	4537	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1913	C	detached garage	NC
Mozart St	N	4538	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1916	C	detached garage	C
Mozart St	N	4539	Domestic - single dwelling	Split-Level	ca. 1964	NC	detached garage	NC
Mozart St	N	4545	Domestic - single dwelling	Craftsman	1909	C	-	
Richmond St	N	4415	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1921	C	detached garage	C
Richmond St	N	4416	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	ca. 1925	C	detached garage	C
Richmond St	N	4418	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1919	C	detached garage	C
Richmond St	N	4419	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1921	C	detached garage	C
Richmond St	N	4420	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1909	C	detached garage	C
Richmond St	N	4421	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	ca. 1921	C	detached garage	C
Richmond St	N	4424	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1916	C	detached garage	NC
Richmond St	N	4425	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1919	C	detached garage	C
Richmond St	N	4426	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1924	C	detached garage	NC
Richmond St	N	4427	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1919	C	detached garage	NC
Richmond St	N	4430	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1916	C	detached garage	C
Richmond St	N	4431	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1919	C	detached garage	NC
Richmond St	N	4432	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1910	C	detached garage	NC
Richmond St	N	4433	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1919	C	detached garage	C
Richmond St	N	4436	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Craftsman	1919	C	detached garage	NC
Richmond St	N	4437	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1919	C	detached garage	NC
Richmond St	N	4438	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Italian Renaissance Revival	1921	C	detached garage	C
Richmond St	N	4439	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1916	C	detached garage	C
Richmond St	N	4443	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1917	C	detached garage	NC
Richmond St	N	4444	Domestic - single dwelling	Queen Anne - Free Classic	1909	C	detached garage	C
Richmond St	N	4445	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1916	C	detached garage	C
Richmond St	N	4448	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1920	C	detached garage	C
Richmond St	N	4449	Domestic - single dwelling	Craftsman	1913	C	-	

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Richmond St	N	4450	Domestic - single dwelling	Craftsman	1910	C	detached garage	NC
Richmond St	N	4451	Domestic - single dwelling	Split-Level	ca. 1965	NC	detached garage	C
Richmond St	N	4454	Domestic - single dwelling	Ranch Bungalow	ca. 1961	NC	detached garage	NC
Richmond St	N	4455	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1916	C	detached garage	C
Richmond St	N	4459	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1916-17	C	detached garage	C
Richmond St	N	4506	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Craftsman	1922	C	detached garage	C
Richmond St	N	4507	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare Bungalow - Italian	1917	C	detached garage	C
Richmond St	N	4508	Domestic - single dwelling	Renaissance Revival	1919	C	detached garage	C
Richmond St	N	4511	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1919	C	detached garage	C
Richmond St	N	4512	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1919	C	detached garage	C
Richmond St	N	4514	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1909	C	detached garage	NC
Richmond St	N	4515	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1915	C	detached garage	C
Richmond St	N	4518	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1912	C	detached garage	C
Richmond St	N	4519	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1916-17	C	detached garage	C
Richmond St	N	4520	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1920	C	detached garage	NC
Richmond St	N	4521	Domestic - single dwelling	Colonial Revival	1909	C	detached garage	C
Richmond St	N	4524	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Prairie	1922	C	detached garage	C
Richmond St	N	4527	Domestic - single dwelling	Craftsman	1910	C	detached garage	C
Richmond St	N	4530	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1909	C	detached garage	NC
Richmond St	N	4532	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1916	C	detached garage	C
Richmond St	N	4533	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1914	C	detached garage	C
Richmond St	N	4537	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1912-13	C	detached garage	NC
Richmond St	N	4538	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1921	C	detached garage	C
Richmond St	N	4539	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare Italian Renaissance Revival	1916	C	detached garage	C
Richmond St	N	4550	Domestic - single dwelling	Revival	1923	C	detached garage	C
Sacramento Ave	N	4417	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1922-23	C	detached garage	C
Sacramento Ave	N	4419	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1919	C	detached garage	NC
Sacramento Ave	N	4421	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1919	C	detached garage	C
Sacramento Ave	N	4425	Domestic - single dwelling	Craftsman	1915	C	detached garage	C
Sacramento Ave	N	4427	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1915	C	detached garage	NC
Sacramento Ave	N	4431	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1913-14	C	detached garage	C
Sacramento Ave	N	4433	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	ca. 1920	C	detached garage	NC
Sacramento Ave	N	4435	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	ca. 1920	C	-	

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Sacramento Ave	N	4439	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1915	C	detached garage	C
Sacramento Ave	N	4443	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1919	C	detached garage	C
Sacramento Ave	N	4445	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1919	C	detached garage	C
Sacramento Ave	N	4449	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1919	C	detached garage	C
Sacramento Ave	N	4451	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1921	C	detached garage	NC
Sacramento Ave	N	4455	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1921	C	detached garage	C
Sacramento Ave	N	4507	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1915	C	detached garage	NC
Sacramento Ave	N	4509	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1921	C	detached garage	NC
Sacramento Ave	N	4513	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Craftsman	1919	C	detached garage	C
Sacramento Ave	N	4515	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1912-13	C	detached garage	C
Sacramento Ave	N	4519	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1919	C	detached garage	C
Sacramento Ave	N	4521	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1910	C	detached garage	C
Sacramento Ave	N	4525	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1911	C	detached garage	C
Sacramento Ave	N	4529	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Italian Renaissance Revival	1919	C	detached garage	C
Sacramento Ave	N	4535	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1915	C	shed	C
Sacramento Ave	N	4539	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Craftsman	1922	C	detached garage	C
Sacramento Ave	N	4701	Domestic - single dwelling	Ranch Bungalow	ca. 1955	NC	detached garage	C
Sacramento Ave	N	4705	Domestic - single dwelling	Ranch Bungalow	ca. 1955	NC	detached garage	C
Sacramento Ave	N	4709	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1915	C	detached garage	NC
Sacramento Ave	N	4711	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1922	C	detached garage	C
Sacramento Ave	N	4715	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1921	C	-	
Sacramento Ave	N	4719	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1919	C	-	
Sacramento Ave	N	4721	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1909	C	detached garage	NC
Sacramento Ave	N	4723	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1923	C	-	
Sacramento Ave	N	4727	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1919	C	detached garage	NC

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Sacramento Ave	N	4729	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Craftsman	1919	C	detached garage	NC
Sacramento Ave	N	4733	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1919	NC	detached garage	NC
Sacramento Ave	N	4737	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1919	C	detached garage	NC
Sacramento Ave	N	4741	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1924	C	detached garage	C
Sacramento Ave	N	4745	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Italian Renaissance Revival	1921	C	detached garage	C
Sunnyside Ave	W	2701	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1921	C	detached garage	C
Sunnyside Ave	W	2705	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Flats	1922	C	detached garage	NC
Sunnyside Ave	W	2709	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Flats	1922	C	detached garage	C
Sunnyside Ave	W	2710	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Craftsman	1913	C	-	
Sunnyside Ave	W	2711	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Flats	1916-17	C	detached garage	C
Sunnyside Ave	W	2712	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Flats	1922-23	C	-	
Sunnyside Ave	W	2714	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1922	C	detached garage	C
Sunnyside Ave	W	2716	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Flats - Colonial Revival	1910	C	detached garage	NC
Sunnyside Ave	W	2717	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1916	C	detached garage	C
Sunnyside Ave	W	2719	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Flats	1922	C	detached garage	NC
Sunnyside Ave	W	2721	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Flats	1912-13	C	detached garage	C
Sunnyside Ave	W	2724	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Craftsman	1915	C	detached garage	C
Sunnyside Ave	W	2725	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Flats	1921	C	detached garage	C
Sunnyside Ave	W	2727	Domestic - single dwelling	Neo-Craftsman	ca. 2005	NC	detached garage	NC
Sunnyside Ave	W	2730	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Flats - Craftsman	1913	C	detached garage	NC
Sunnyside Ave	W	2731	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Flats	1917	C	detached garage	C
Sunnyside Ave	W	2732	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Flats	1916	C	detached garage	C
Sunnyside Ave	W	2735	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Craftsman	1921	C	detached garage	C
Sunnyside Ave	W	2736	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Flats	1919	C	-	
Sunnyside Ave	W	2737	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1919	C	detached garage	C
Sunnyside Ave	W	2738	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Flats - Prairie	1915	C	-	
Sunnyside Ave	W	2742	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Flats - Contemporary	ca. 1962	NC	detached garage	NC
Sunnyside Ave	W	2744	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Flats - Craftsman	1916	C	detached garage	C
Sunnyside Ave	W	2748	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Flats - Italian Renaissance Revival	1922-23	C	-	
Sunnyside Ave	W	2749	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Apartments (Courtyard) - Italian Renaissance Revival	1924	C	-	
Sunnyside Ave	W	2814	Domestic - single dwelling	Neo-Traditional	ca. 2003	NC	detached garage	NC
Sunnyside Ave	W	2854	Domestic - single dwelling	Dutch Colonial Revival	1925	C	detached garage	C
Sunnyside Ave	W	2901	Domestic - single dwelling	Colonial Revival	1920	C	detached garage	C
Sunnyside Ave	W	2920	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Italian Renaissance Revival	1921	C	detached garage	C

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Sunnyside Ave	W	2934	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Italian Renaissance Revival	1923	C	detached garage	C
Sunnyside Ave	W	2939	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare Bungalow - Italian Renaissance Revival	1919	C	detached garage	C
Sunnyside Ave	W	2954	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1925	C	detached garage	C
Sunnyside Ave	W	2955	Domestic - single dwelling	Ranch Bungalow	1921	C	detached garage	C
Wilson Ave	W	2735	Domestic - single dwelling	Ranch Bungalow	ca. 1964	NC	detached garage	NC
Wilson Ave	W	2741	Domestic - single dwelling	Ranch Bungalow	ca. 1964	NC	detached garage	NC
Wilson Ave	W	2743	Domestic - single dwelling	Ranch Bungalow	ca. 1964	NC	detached garage	NC
Wilson Ave	W	2747	Domestic - single dwelling	Ranch Bungalow	ca. 1964	NC	-	
Wilson Ave	W	2748	Domestic - single dwelling	Spanish Colonial Revival	1924	C	detached garage	C
Wilson Ave	W	2754	Domestic - single dwelling	Gable Front	1913	C	detached garage	C
Wilson Ave	W	2755	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Craftsman	1915	C	-	
Wilson Ave	W	2757	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1915	C	detached garage	C
Wilson Ave	W	2761	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Craftsman	1916	C	detached garage	C
Wilson Ave	W	2762	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Craftsman	1912-13	C	detached garage	C
Wilson Ave	W	2763	Domestic - single dwelling	No style	ca. 1968	NC	detached garage	NC
Wilson Ave	W	2767	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1910	C	detached garage	C
Wilson Ave	W	2801	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow Bungalow - Italian Renaissance Revival	1915	C	detached garage	C
Wilson Ave	W	2802	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1919	C	detached garage	C
Wilson Ave	W	2805	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1916	C	car port	NC
Wilson Ave	W	2806	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1916	C	detached garage	C
Wilson Ave	W	2807	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1909	C	detached garage	NC
Wilson Ave	W	2810	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1917	C	detached garage	NC
Wilson Ave	W	2812	Domestic - single dwelling	Ranch Bungalow	ca. 1964	NC	detached garage	NC
Wilson Ave	W	2816	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1909	C	detached garage	C
Wilson Ave	W	2818	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1917	C	detached garage	NC
Wilson Ave	W	2820	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1912	C	detached garage	C
Wilson Ave	W	2839	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Craftsman Ranch Bungalow (with second story added)	1920	C	detached garage	C
Wilson Ave	W	2840	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Craftsman	ca. 1955	NC	detached garage	NC
Wilson Ave	W	2841	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Craftsman	1919	C	detached garage	C
Wilson Ave	W	2842	Domestic - single dwelling	No style	ca. 1958	NC	detached garage	NC
Wilson Ave	W	2845	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1920	C	detached garage	C
Wilson Ave	W	2846	Domestic - single dwelling	Craftsman	1912-13	C	detached garage	C
Wilson Ave	W	2848	Domestic - single dwelling	Prairie	1909	C	detached garage	C
Wilson Ave	W	2849	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1910	C	detached garage	NC
Wilson Ave	W	2853	Domestic - single dwelling	Gable Front	1915	C	detached garage	C
Wilson Ave	W	2854	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1923	C	detached garage	C
Wilson Ave	W	2857	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Craftsman	1921	C	detached garage	C

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Wilson Ave	W	2858	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1923	C	detached garage	C
Wilson Ave	W	2900	Domestic - single dwelling	Craftsman	1924	C	detached garage	NC
Wilson Ave	W	2903	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Italian				
Wilson Ave	W	2904	Domestic - single dwelling	Renaissance Revival	1924	C	detached garage	C
Wilson Ave	W	2906	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Craftsman	1925	C	detached garage	NC
Wilson Ave	W	2907	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1912-13	C	detached garage	NC
Wilson Ave	W	2910	Domestic - single dwelling	Craftsman	1909	C	detached garage	C
Wilson Ave	W	2910	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1919	C	detached garage	C
Wilson Ave	W	2912	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1922	C	detached garage	C
Wilson Ave	W	2915	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1919	C	detached garage	C
Wilson Ave	W	2916	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Craftsman	1920	C	-	
Wilson Ave	W	2917	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1916	C	detached garage	NC
Wilson Ave	W	2919	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1916	C	detached garage	C
Wilson Ave	W	2920	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1924	C	detached garage	C
Wilson Ave	W	2923	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Italian				
Wilson Ave	W	2923	Domestic - single dwelling	Renaissance Revival	1927	C	detached garage	C
Wilson Ave	W	2924	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1912-13	C	detached garage	C
Wilson Ave	W	2925	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1926-27	C	detached garage	C
Wilson Ave	W	2928	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1909	C	detached garage	NC
Wilson Ave	W	2934	Domestic - single dwelling	Prairie	1915	C	detached garage	C
Wilson Ave	W	2936	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1917	C	detached garage	C
Wilson Ave	W	2941	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1913	C	detached garage	C
Wilson Ave	W	2942	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1916	C	detached garage	C
Wilson Ave	W	2943	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1920	C	detached garage	C
Wilson Ave	W	2946	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1914-15	C	detached garage	C
Wilson Ave	W	2947	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1914	C	detached garage	C
Wilson Ave	W	2948	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1920	C	detached garage	C
Wilson Ave	W	2949	Domestic - single dwelling	Gable Front	1917	C	detached garage	C
Wilson Ave	W	2950	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1920	C	detached garage	C
Wilson Ave	W	2951	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	ca. 1917	C	detached garage	C
Wilson Ave	W	2954	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1915	C	detached garage	NC
Wilson Ave	W	2955	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1919	C	detached garage	C
Wilson Ave	W	2959	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1923	C	-	
Windsor Ave	W	2711	Domestic - single dwelling	Italian Renaissance				
Windsor Ave	W	2711	Domestic - single dwelling	Revival	1923	C	detached garage	C
Windsor Ave	W	2717	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1913	C	detached garage	NC
Windsor Ave	W	2719	Domestic - single dwelling	French Eclectic	1933	C	detached garage	C
Windsor Ave	W	2720	Domestic - single dwelling	Tudor Revival	1928	C	-	
Windsor Ave	W	2724	Domestic - single dwelling	Italian Renaissance				
Windsor Ave	W	2724	Domestic - single dwelling	Revival	1928-29	C	-	
Windsor Ave	W	2725	Domestic - single dwelling	Craftsman	1923	C	detached garage	C

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Windsor Ave	W	2728	Domestic - single dwelling	Craftsman	1915	C	-	
Windsor Ave	W	2730	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Craftsman	1917	C	-	
Windsor Ave	W	2731	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Craftsman	1911	C	detached garage	NC
Windsor Ave	W	2733	Domestic - single dwelling	Craftsman	1915	C	detached garage	C
Windsor Ave	W	2735	Domestic - single dwelling	Prairie	1915	C	detached garage	NC
Windsor Ave	W	2739	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Craftsman	1913	C	-	
Windsor Ave	W	2740	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1916	C	-	
Windsor Ave	W	2743	Domestic - single dwelling	Gable Front	1916	C	detached garage	C
Windsor Ave	W	2744	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1914-15	C	detached garage	C
Windsor Ave	W	2745	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Craftsman	1916	NC	-	
Windsor Ave	W	2746	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1922	C	detached garage	C
Windsor Ave	W	2749	Domestic - single dwelling	Craftsman	1919	C	detached garage	NC
				Bungalow - Italian				
Windsor Ave	W	2750	Domestic - single dwelling	Renaissance Revival	1919	C	-	
Windsor Ave	W	2751	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1913	C	detached garage	C
Windsor Ave	W	2752	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1917	NC	-	
Windsor Ave	W	2753	Domestic - multiple dwelling	American Foursquare	1925	C	detached garage	C
Windsor Ave	W	2756	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1914	C	detached garage	NC
Windsor Ave	W	2760	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Craftsman	1912	C	detached garage	NC
				Italian Renaissance				
Windsor Ave	W	2761	Domestic - single dwelling	Revival	1924	C	detached garage	C

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SUMMARY

The Ravenswood Manor Historic District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places for local significance under Criterion A for early 20th-century community planning and development and Criterion C for early 20th-century residential architecture. Ravenswood Manor set a standard for high-quality residential development within the City of Chicago, which national community builder William E. Harmon of New York called the "First Suburb Beautiful of the New Chicago." Privately developed, this highly desirable and exclusive district was conceived and advertised by Harmon at a time when Chicago was introducing its first master plan that would become the hallmark of the City Beautiful Movement in modern American city and land use planning. With an established real estate development scheme that was proven to work in over 25 cities by 1909, Ravenswood Manor was Harmon's first development in Chicago and was very successful. Today, the character and historic residential architecture of the community reflects Harmon's influence and vision.

HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF ALBANY PARK

Ravenswood Manor is located in Chicago's Albany Park community area. Albany Park is believed to be named for the town of Albany, New York where one of the community's earliest real estate developers, De Lancey Lauderbach, originated.⁶ The community area began as a 19th-century agricultural community in Jefferson Township, with many large landholders. One was Charles McAlester, who owned acreage in Jefferson Township that would later become Ravenswood Manor. Charles McAlester, of Philadelphia, PA, first purchased 320 acres located in the North half of Section 13, Township 40 North and Range 13 East of the Third Principal Meridian in Cook County, Illinois in 1859.⁷ He later purchased an additional ten acres nearby in the east half of the Northeast quarter of Section 14 in 1871.⁸ His intention for the property is unknown, but as an out-of-town investor, McAlester likely held the property for speculative purposes. Nevertheless, W. L. Flower's 1861 *Plat Map of Cook County* shows the McAlester

⁶ Local Community Fact Book. Chicago Metropolitan Area, 1990. p. 70.

⁷ Property Records, Lands Book for 13-40-13. Cook County Recorder of Deeds, Tract Book Library, Chicago, IL.

⁸ Ibid.

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property improved with a building located near the intersection of Montrose and Whipple. This is just to the west of the historic district. It is not known whether any of his family members resided on the property or if the building was rented. Following McAlester's death on December 9, 1873, the land was probated and fell under the control of a trust.⁹ Lands in the McAlester trust were sold two decades later to a real estate syndicate, the Northwest Land Association, who anticipated growth in this portion of northwest Chicago.

Albany Park did not see much growth until its annexation to the City of Chicago in 1889, which brought city services such as water, sewer and street improvements and further transportation improvements. Areas first developing on Chicago's periphery in the 19th-century, like Albany Park, witnessed the extension of surface transportation lines. Cable car lines along Lawrence, Montrose, Pulaski and Elston brought some interest to Albany Park in the late 1890s. However, it was not until rapid transit arrived that the area received serious real estate attention.

URBAN RAPID TRANSIT AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF RAVENSWOOD MANOR

Undoubtedly, transportation improvements of the 19th- and early 20th-century fostered the outward growth and development of the City of Chicago, including the area that became known as Ravenswood Manor. With a burgeoning population in the late 19th-century, the city enveloped many former independent towns and villages once outside of its limits. Many are historic single-family residential neighborhoods initially developed as late 19th-century suburban enclaves and later absorbed by annexation. Numerous historic districts already listed in the National Register of Historic Places including Hyde Park-Kenwood, Ridge, Lakewood Balmoral, Norwood Park, East Ravenswood, Buena Park, Sheridan Park, Austin, and Lakeview all initially developed as 19th-century suburban villages along railroad lines. Ravenswood Manor, like these railroad suburbs, shares the same impetus for development: the expansion of railroad service to and from downtown Chicago. In contrast, Ravenswood Manor is not a former independent suburban village; rather it is an early 20th-century residential development which already fell within the city limits at the time of its development.

⁹ Abstract of Title 13-40-13. Box 2, Folder 4A. In the Collections of the Ravenswood-Lakeview Historical Society, Conrad Sulzer Regional Library, Chicago, IL.

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The residential community of Ravenswood Manor evolved as a direct result of the expansion of the Northwestern Elevated. The Northwestern Elevated is one of at least seventy elevated railroads, commonly known as the "L," proposed for Chicago between 1872 and 1900.¹⁰ The elevated railroad, first introduced in 1867 in New York, comprised a single track line over city streets. Along the elevated track, trains were powered either by steam locomotives, overhead wires, or by electric traction motors beneath the train cars that drew their power from a third rail along the tracks.

Touted as offering faster service and a way to combat traffic congestion in urban areas, Chicago had its first elevated line operating by 1892. It was a freight line to serve the Armour and Company Packing Plant.¹¹ However, it was the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 that brought the first passenger elevated track to Chicago, the Columbian Intramural Railway, built to serve fairgoers.¹² Soon other elevated lines began construction and operation about the city, including the Northwestern Elevated Railroad Company that would later service Ravenswood Manor.

The Northwestern Elevated Railroad Company was the last of the major "L" companies to begin operation in Chicago.¹³ Incorporated in 1893, the Northwestern "L" served Chicago's north and northwest sides to the Loop, the city's central business district. In 1894, a 50-year franchise was awarded by the city to Northwestern to build and operate a main line extending from downtown Chicago to a north side terminal at Wilson and Broadway (Evanston) Avenues and four branch lines. A race was on to complete service to Wilson Avenue within a three year period or the company would lose its franchise. Later, the franchise was expanded to Howard Street at the city's northern limits, allowing only 10 years to reach the limits or pay a large fee for each uncompleted mile.

Construction was begun on the steel structure in January 1896, but due to economic conditions, construction was halted for a time. After four extensions from Chicago's City Council and much economic delay, one track was completed between Wilson Avenue

¹⁰ Young, *Chicago Transit*, p. 55.

¹¹ *Ibid.*

¹² Moffat, *The "L": The Development of Chicago's Rapid Transit System, 1888-1932*, p. 14.

¹³ *Ibid.*, p. 187.

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and Kinzie Street by 1899 and regular service was opened on four tracks by May 31, 1900.¹⁴

Once the main line was completed, the Northwestern Elevated Railroad Company could turn to branch line improvements. This included the branch that would serve Ravenswood Manor. The Ravenswood Branch of the Northwestern Elevated was introduced to the Chicago City Council in 1903 as a new transportation route serving the Ravenswood community approximately two miles west of their Wilson Avenue terminal. Although another route was initially proposed for the branch line, its current configuration was approved in January 1905 after much delay and negotiation between the City Council and Northwestern for the branch franchise.¹⁵ In 1906, the branch line's elevated steel structure was begun between Clark Street and Campbell Avenue (one block west of Western Avenue). Interestingly, the branch was operated as a surface line westward from Campbell Avenue to Kimball Avenue. A city council approved franchise was only necessary if the rail line was to "occupy or cross a publicly owned street." Since the railroad's right of way between Western Avenue and Kimball Avenue was on a large parcel owned but not yet developed by the Northwest Land Association, no publicly owned streets were crossed and the tracks did not need to be elevated. The branch line was important to the success of the Northwest Land Association's real estate development, and so streets were conveyed to the city only after construction of the branch was completed.¹⁶

By May 1907, construction of the Ravenswood Branch of the Northwestern Elevated Railroad Company was completed from where it left the main line at Clark and Roscoe Streets to Western Avenue. Stations were constructed at Southport Avenue, Paulina Street, Addison Street, Irving Park Boulevard, Montrose Avenue, West Ravenswood Park, Robey Street (Damen), and Western Avenue.¹⁷ Seven more months would pass before completion of the surface level extension to Kimball Avenue and Lawrence Avenue. On December 14, 1907, service was begun to the area that soon would become Ravenswood Manor.

¹⁴ *Ibid*, p. 194, 196.

¹⁵ *Ibid*, pp. 203-204.

¹⁶ *Ibid*, p. 204.

¹⁷ "New 'L' Line Operated." *Chicago Daily Tribune*. May 19, 1907, p. 11.

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Ravenswood Manor and the North Shore Channel

In addition to rail transit, waterway and sewage improvements in the 1900s affected the future development of Ravenswood Manor. The construction of the North Shore Channel between 1907 and 1910 and related improvements to the North Branch of the Chicago River brought attention to the area. Running along the eastern boundary of the historic district, the North Branch became a repository for sewage following the 1889 annexation of the Townships of Jefferson and Lakeview to the City of Chicago. To serve these newly annexed areas, one sewer was constructed along Montrose Avenue and emptied directly into what was already a noxious and polluted North Branch. In hopes of alleviating the situation, between 1907 and 1910, the Sanitary District of Chicago (now the Metropolitan Reclamation District of Chicago) built an eight-mile long artificial waterway that ran from the North Branch of the Chicago River to Lake Michigan at the suburb of Wilmette. The goal was to dilute the North Branch of the Chicago River with water from Lake Michigan.

To accommodate an increased flow of water, it was discovered that a two-mile stretch of the North Branch needed to be straightened between Lawrence and Belmont Avenue. In that stretch were two troublesome issues: first it was here that the North Branch meandered and, secondly the branch was situated at a higher level than the channel. Work on the two-mile stretch began in 1904, but due to unforeseen complications, was not completed until August 1907. The old riverbed was filled in by December 1907. Once completed, the 2.2 mile stretch of the North Branch of the Chicago River between Lawrence and Belmont became 90 feet wide and 12 feet deep. Construction was ready to begin on the North Shore Channel which led from the North Branch out to Lake Michigan.¹⁸ Interest in lands on the northwest side of Chicago near the North Branch of the Chicago River would soon follow, particularly peaking the interest of New York developer William E. Harmon.

WILLIAM E. HARMON AND RAVENSWOOD MANOR

By 1909, the year Ravenswood Manor was subdivided, Chicago's population had grown to over two million and demand for moderately priced housing was escalating in the city.

¹⁸ Hill, Libby. *The Chicago River: A Natural and Unnatural History*. pp. 139-146.

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The northwest side of the city was primed for moderate residential real estate development with the extension of the Logan Square and Ravenswood Branches on the elevated lines. Although surface lines had reached portions of the northwest side, it was only until the elevated lines arrived that the area would attract increased development in this sparsely populated area of Chicago. Numerous real estate investors and developers sought opportunities on the northwest side, including the Northwest Land Association. In 1896 this syndicate was organized to acquire, control, and sell off a large tract known as the McAlester Farm Property, a 640-acre tract west of Western Avenue, between Montrose Avenue and Lawrence Avenue. With associates of the Northwestern Elevated Railroad Company as investors, including owner Clarence Buckingham, De Lancey Lauderbach, and investor Charles T. Yerkes and his estate, the land association was quite successful in securing the proposed right of way for the new Ravenswood Branch of the Northwestern Elevated Railroad Company through their lands. Retaining selling agents, the association sold parcels and built numerous buildings in what became known as Albany Park and West Ravenswood, a short half-hour ride on the 'L' to Chicago's Loop.¹⁹

Ravenswood Manor was one of the vacant parcels sold by the Northwest Land Association. In April 1909, New York-based community builder William E. Harmon & Company purchased 60 acres from the Association through agents Cochran & McCluer for approximately \$130,000 or \$3,000 an acre.²⁰ The transaction named Miss Florence M. Hursh of Brooklyn, NY as the purchaser with Chicago Title and Trust, Trustee as grantor. The *Chicago Daily Tribune* reported a "sensation in real estate circles" with the announcement, particularly due to the interest by a large and proven successful New York real estate firm in Chicago's northwest side. The real estate market along the Ravenswood Branch of the Northwestern 'L' was favorable to William E. Harmon, who had been highly successful in developing suburban type tracts in major U. S. cities including New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Cincinnati.

William Elmer Harmon (b. March 25, 1862, Lebanon, Ohio - d. July 15, 1928, Southport, CT), was a real estate entrepreneur and philanthropist who initially wanted to become a physician. While attending the Louisville School of Medicine in 1881, he was called home to help with family financial difficulties. After working for a nursery company,

¹⁹ "Albany Park." in the *Encyclopedia of Chicago*, p. 13.

²⁰ "New Yorkers Buy Big Tract." *Chicago Daily Tribune*. April 2, 1909, p. 11.

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Harmon realized his gift as a salesman. He soon discovered an interest in real estate land sales, particularly offering lots for sale on installment payment plans. Harmon took his idea to his brother, Clifford B. Harmon, and his uncle, Charles E. Wood both residing in Cincinnati. With three thousand dollars, the group started the real estate firm of Wood, Harmon & Company. The company bought their first tract of land, subdivided it into lots, and sold to buyers using installment plans. Much success came to the firm, allowing expansion into other cities including Pittsburgh and Boston. After attaining millions in capital, Wood, Harmon & Company opened a New York office by 1898. Four million dollars was invested in Brooklyn, an area experiencing tremendous population growth following the expansion of the subway system. According to his obituary, similar developments were carried out in thirty-six other cities east of the Mississippi River, including Chicago.²¹

Nationally-known as a late 19th-century and early 20th-century community builder, William Harmon was a pioneer in real estate who popularized his scheme for residential real estate tract developments. Harmon, like other community builders, acquired large tracts that were then developed according to a master plan. With guidance from professionals, including architects, landscape architects, site planners, and engineers, community builders invested in areas that had amenities such as schools, shopping, recreation and good transportation. Community builders in essence were early 20th-century master planners, influenced by the formal planning principles popularized by their colleagues through the City Beautiful Movement.²²

In 1909, William E. Harmon was a progressive thinker and may have been attracted to Chicago as the center of the City Beautiful Movement in American urban planning. In that year, Daniel Burnham's and Edward Bennett's *Plan of Chicago* was first introduced to the public by the Commercial Club of Chicago. This monumental work, directing the growth of Chicago in the 20th-century, is considered one of the most influential publications in the history of urban planning. Although a formal plan on a regional scale that did not concern itself with the neighborhood unit, real estate developers such as Harmon were captured by Burnham and Bennett's concepts of master planning. Trickle down to the neighborhood and subdivision level were concerns about architectural design; landscaping, gateways and vistas; improved schools; transportation

²¹ "Realty Developer, W. E. Harmon, Dies." *New York Times*. July 16, 1928, p. 14.

²² *National Register Bulletin: Historic Residential Suburbs*. 2002. Part 2, pg. 2.

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enhancements; and recreational opportunities through increased park areas and public playgrounds. William E. Harmon, must have been captivated by the movement of his contemporaries, and called Ravenswood Manor the "First Suburb Beautiful of the New Chicago."

Based on Harmon's successful experiences in Brooklyn, NY where rapid transit expansion fueled development, he sought out opportunities in Chicago where similar transportation improvements were occurring and land values were advantageous. Although Harmon was first interested in establishing a Chicago office in 1889, escalating land values in anticipation of the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition kept him away from investing in ventures in Chicago.²³ By 1909, Harmon had studied the real estate climate in Chicago and determined it had become favorable for investment. Already operating in 25 U. S. cities, purchasing and selling nearly \$100,000,000 in property,²⁴ William Harmon gave his reasons for investing in Chicago in 1909:

Suburban property in Chicago is at rock bottom. It can be purchased at one-half the figure it would have sold for in '92 and '93 when the city was one-half the size. Since then there has not only been an enormous increase in population but equal improvements in transportation facilities, public service in the shape of water, gas, and sewer, extensions, and even greater increases in the wealth of the people and in the disposition to buy homes. You can't fool the people any longer with fulsome promises, imitation improvements, and shoddy construction, but to the high class developer who will do first class work and keep faith with the public there is not a spot in America today that offers an opportunity equal to Chicago.²⁵

In Chicago, Harmon's Ravenswood Manor is contemporaneous with other premier residential developments in the city's outlying districts. These include Jackson Park Highlands, developed by Charles Bour and Frank I. Bennett in 1905 in Chicago's South Shore community area; and The Villa, developed by Albert Haentze and Charles M. Wheeler in 1907 in the Irving Park community area. Today, both are City of Chicago landmark districts.

²³ *Ibid.*

²⁴ "Big Purchase Northwest." *The Economist* (Chicago). April 3, 1909, p. 646.

²⁵ "In Real Estate Circles. Why Harmon is Buying Here." *Chicago Daily Tribune*. May 23, 1909, p. A3.

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In May 1909, Ravenswood Manor became William E. Harmon Company's first community development in Chicago. Initially bounded by West Lawrence Avenue on the north, West Montrose Avenue on the south, North Manor Avenue on the east, and North Sacramento Avenue on the west, William E. Harmon & Company purchased additional land just two months later. Through Idella Hanna of Manhattan and trustees William E. Harmon of Brooklyn, NY, Arthur Lyman of Waltham, MA, Robert Paine II of Brookline, MA, and Russell Tyson of Chicago, 172 lots were purchased and laid out just to the east of Ravenswood Manor along the North Branch of the Chicago River.²⁶ The subdivision was named the First Addition to Ravenswood Manor.

When William E. Harmon & Company first acquired Ravenswood Manor and the First Addition, the new subdivisions were surveyed by Emil Rudolph on May 1, 1909 and surveyor Morris L. Greeley on July 16, 1909 respectively. Upon these vacant parcels, improved only with a railroad line, roads and building lots were platted. In order to prepare the subdivision for sale, Harmon completed site improvements including street grading, sewer installation, fitting of city water pipes and mains, gas main installation, laying of cement sidewalks, curbs and gutters, and macadamized street construction. Attentive to landscaping and beautification, the firm planted trees, flowers and shrubbery, created parkways, and laid out a gateway entrance to the community with pergolas (no longer standing). William E Harmon envisioned landscape improvements that would bring residents to his "suburb beautiful" development within the city. Harmon even dedicated a 175' parcel along the reconfigured North Branch of the Chicago River, for the purpose of providing a place for boat landings for exclusive use by residents of Ravenswood Manor. The idea was to provide for recreational pleasure boating on a waterway that linked to the North Shore Channel and Lake Michigan that meet at Wilmette, a North Shore suburb of Chicago. Burnham and Bennett's *Plan of Chicago* recognized the potential for Lake Michigan, its lakefront, waterways and shorelines as places of recreation and for appreciating nature. Similarly, Harmon saw the North Branch of the Chicago River as an asset to residents of the area, advertised accordingly, and even gave potential purchases motor boat rides. Although public access to the river no longer exists at Ravenswood Manor, today, Harmon's "motor boat colony" concept remains unique to the city of Chicago.²⁷ Private docks and landscape

²⁶ "Ravenswood Manor Transfer." *Chicago Daily Tribune*. August 13, 1909, p. 6.

²⁷ "Park in Subdivision." *Chicago Daily Tribune*. July 10, 1910, p. 118.

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improvements to North Branch shoreline properties are a testament to Harmon's concept.

As one can see, beautification was an essential element of Harmon's first development in Chicago. Ravenswood Manor, according to Harmon, was to become the model for other "city beautiful" residential developments of the early 20th-century in Chicago. Guided by a master plan for his new Chicago neighborhood and for attracting homeowners, Harmon controlled Ravenswood Manor's development through deed restrictions, utilized fresh methods of real estate advertising for residential development, provided an innovative system for real estate financing, and implemented a plan for continued improvements.

The Early 20th-Century Use of "Desirable" Deed Restrictions to Guide Subdivision Development

Prior to the passage of Chicago's first city-wide zoning ordinance in 1923, early 20th-century community builders like Harmon knew that carefully written deed restrictions could control the character and ensure the continued success of a real estate development. By implementing long-term deed restrictions, property values for new residents and investors in a "high-class" residential district were also protected. Typically, developers mandated the size of building lots, setbacks, location of improvements on lots, minimum costs of construction, and land uses through deed restrictions. Within Ravenswood Manor, William E. Harmon & Company acted as a master planner, implementing deed restrictions that would be in force from the recording of the subdivision in May 1909 until January 10, 1920. The company limited residential and business land uses to certain streets in the district and implemented restrictions that were applicable specifically to those uses in the districts. In turn, the company attached general restrictions for the entire subdivision. General restrictions, found in both the original Ravenswood Manor subdivision and the First Addition to Ravenswood Manor included the following:

- Prohibition of the sale and manufacture of "intoxicating liquors;"
- No secondary structures or outbuildings such as a barn, stable, or garage were permitted unless they were appurtenant to residences or businesses. Those

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appurtenant structures were also limited to the rear of lots (90 feet from the front street line with special restrictions for irregular and corner lots);

- Design limitations including the prohibition of homes with flat roofs and, when necessary, requiring plans and specifications for all construction and the right to prohibit construction of any structure or restrict anything "offensive" that Harmon thought "detrimental to Ravenswood Manor;"
- Minimum 30 feet setbacks from the front street line for single family residences, except on Manor Avenue; and 25 feet setbacks for two-family residences, except on business lots and those fronting on Manor Avenue;
- Prohibited all fences on any part of the property unless reviewed and approved by Wm. E. Harmon & Company;
- Businesses were only permitted on West Lawrence Avenue, West Montrose Avenue, and North Francisco Avenue between West Eastwood Avenue and the Northwestern Elevated Railroad; and on Manor Avenue between West Leland and West Eastwood Avenue.²⁸

Residential restrictions guided and protected what Harmon & Company called a "high-class residence district." Only single family residences were allowed to be constructed on Giddings Street, Leland Avenue, Eastwood Avenue, Wilson Avenue, Windsor Avenue, Sacramento Avenue, Humboldt Street (now Richmond Street), Francisco Avenue between Wilson and Montrose Avenues, Mozart Street, Manor Avenue between Leland and Montrose Avenues and on lots along the North Branch of the Chicago River except those on Lawrence and Montrose Avenues. Higher minimum construction costs (\$3500) were required on Wilson Avenue than other streets (\$2500-\$3000), the principal street that runs east to west within the historic district. Today, some of the most substantial and architecturally significant housing stock remains on along Wilson Avenue.

Although no exterior material specifications were dictated for single family dwellings, two-family apartment buildings could be only brick or stone. This explains why some of the earliest homes in the district are frame and stucco. Two-flats also required a minimum construction cost of \$4000 to ensure a higher quality building. California

²⁸ Plat of Survey. Ravenswood Manor, being a subdivision of Part of the North ½ of Section 13, Township 40 North, Range 13 East of the 3rd Principal Meridian. Also Plat of Survey, First Addition to Ravenswood Manor. In the Ravenswood-Lakeview Historical Collections, Conrad Sulzer Regional Library, Chicago Public Library, Chicago, IL.

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Avenue, Manor Avenue, Sunnyside Avenue and Potwyne Place (now Agatite Avenue) were the only streets where two-flat construction was allowed. By limiting apartments to two-family apartments, Harmon allowed the option of apartment living on a smaller scale at a time when luxury apartments were gaining popularity in urban districts in Chicago. By directing their construction to certain streets, Harmon made certain that the area would develop principally as an exclusive single-family district.

Advertising and Selling the "First Suburb Beautiful"

To promote Harmon's new and exclusive residential district in 1909, an advertising campaign was launched. At the time of subdivision, the *Chicago Tribune* reported Harmon & Company "proposed to employ the most progressive New York methods in marketing" by further stating:

Undoubtedly other large subdividers, as well as real estate operators generally, will watch with much interest the result of these methods, one feature of which will be the papers, which already has been begun by some of the leading local brokerage firms²⁹...

Utilizing full page display ads in local newspapers, Harmon's firm sold the benefits of Ravenswood Manor through word and illustration. The ads used suggestive words and phrases for what Harmon's firm called "The World's Greatest Home Builder's First Chicago Development." Attractive drawings were created (artist currently unknown) of the vistas, gateway and types of homes found in Ravenswood Manor. Advertisements were written to intrigue and lure buyers to this beautiful subdivision. He created an "Opening Day" on July 19, 1909 offering refunds for rail fares on the Ravenswood Branch and attracting thousands of potential buyers.³⁰ Moreover, Harmon capitalized on the momentum surrounding the 1909 release of the *Plan of Chicago*, the signature treatise of the City Beautiful movement. Within ads for Ravenswood Manor, Harmon's firm makes reference to the City Beautiful movement with phrases including:

²⁹ "In Real Estate Circles: Big Local Purchase by New Yorkers Who Plan Subdivision." *Chicago Daily Tribune*. April 4, 1909, p. A3.

³⁰ Advertisement: To All Chicago: "Oh, Ye of Little Faith." *Chicago Daily Tribune*. July 14, 1909, p. 20.

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- "it (*Ravenswood Manor*) will introduce entirely new methods of city beautification,"³¹
- "we (*Harmon & Co.*) have come at last to Chicago to do our part in making it a City Beautiful"³²
- "Ravenswood Manor: The First Suburb Beautiful - of the New Chicago"³³
- "Hundreds are going out daily on the Ravenswood 'L' to Francisco Avenue to see this concrete example of the Commercial Club's idea of a suburb beautiful."³⁴
- "Concrete example of the City Beautiful Idea."³⁵

Advertisements also promoted William E. Harmon & Company's unique real estate financing techniques for moderate income buyers. Harmon reportedly introduced installment plan financing, known today as contract for deed or installment sale contracts, to the U.S. residential real estate market.³⁶ When selling property in residential real estate developments, an installment plan allows buyers a payment plan purchase through the receipt of a bond instead of a deed. Once all payments are made, the buyer receives the deed. It is most advantageous to the seller, saving the foreclosure costs in case a buyer defaults in payments. At Ravenswood Manor, Harmon offered "200 homes for 200 persons for \$200 down." Additionally, incentives for purchase were offered including "free car fare for one year," \$15,000 in prizes to the first home builders in Ravenswood Manor who meet the deed restrictions, and a free deed in case of death.

To meet the needs of buyers in Ravenswood Manor, a one-story, stucco clad real estate office at 2863-65 West Eastwood Avenue served as a magnet for buyers stepping off of the Ravenswood Branch train at Francisco Station. Less than a block away from the station, the real estate office stood upon its site until 1956 after serving as a park

³¹ Advertisement. Ravenswood Manor: The World's Greatest Home Builder's First Chicago Development." *Chicago Daily Tribune*. July 9, 1909, p. 4.

³² Advertisement, Ravenswood Manor: The World's Greatest Real Estate Operator's First Chicago Development." *Chicago Daily Tribune*. July 11, 1909, p. 8.

³³ Advertisement, Ravenswood Manor: The First Suburb Beautiful - of the New Chicago." *Chicago Daily Tribune*. July 18, 1909, p. A6.

³⁴ *Ibid.*

³⁵ Advertisement. "Ravenswood Manor: Fine Homes on Wilson Avenue Owned by Former Rent Payers." *Chicago Daily Tribune*. October 6, 1912, p. A3.

³⁶ "Funeral Today in Brooklyn for William Harmon." *Chicago Daily Tribune*. July 17, 1928, p. 14.

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community house in its later years. Unfortunately, even after much research, the architect of the Ravenswood Manor Real Estate Office is unknown. *The Economist (Chicago)* did report in April 1909 that "plans are being prepared for an office of an attractive and artistic design."³⁷

At his real estate office, Harmon offered vacant lots for sale at a cost that ranged from \$690 to \$990 a lot when first offered. By July 18, 1909, Harmon had sold approximately \$340,000 in property in Ravenswood Manor, averaging sales of 18 lots per day in the 650-lot subdivision.³⁸

To further sales and promote the high ideals of his restrictive residential subdivision, Harmon initially constructed ten homes that were "of special design and of unusually good character."³⁹ After selling all ten homes, in spring 1910, Harmon announced that plans were made for other houses to be constructed in Ravenswood Manor. A total of 15 houses are known to have been constructed between June 1909 and May 1911 for William E. Harmon & Company. Although artificial siding has somewhat compromised the architectural integrity of a number of the homes, they are historically significant as representatives of Harmon's vision for high standard residential design in Ravenswood Manor. They include the following:

Buildings in Ravenswood Manor Constructed by William E. Harmon & Company

No.	Street	Architectural style	Architectural details	Date	Permit date	Exterior material	No of stories	Architectural Rating	Architect	Builder
4524	N Francisco Ave	American Foursquare	Colonial Revival	1909	JUNE 16, 1909	Frame (now asbestos shingle siding)	2	C		Bostrom & Olson
4443	N Francisco Ave	American Foursquare		1909	JUNE 16, 1909	Stucco	2	C		Bostrom & Olson
4535	N Francisco Ave	Gable Front	Colonial Revival	1909	JUNE 16, 1909/JULY 1, 1909	Frame (now vinyl siding)	2.5	C		Bostrom & Olson
2907	W Wilson Ave	Craftsman		1909	JUNE 22, 1909	Stucco	2	S		Nelson & Lewin
2848	W Wilson Ave	Prairie	Prairie	1909	JUNE 22, 1909	Brick/Stucco	2	S		Nelson & Lewin

³⁷ "Big Purchase Northwest." *The Economist (Chicago)*. April 3, 1909, p. 646.

³⁸ "Revival in Business; Speaks of Uphill Fight." *Chicago Daily Tribune*. July 18, 1909, p. 118.

³⁹ "Leases, Loans, and Building." *Chicago Daily Tribune*. April 24, 1910, p. 15.

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Buildings in Ravenswood Manor Constructed by William E. Harmon & Company

No.	Street	Architectural style	Architectural details	Date	Permit date	Exterior material	No of stories	Architectural Rating	Architect	Builder
4452	N Francisco Ave	Gable Front	Queen Anne; Craftsman	1909	JUNE 22, 1909	Stucco/Wood shingle	2.5	S		Nelson & Lewin
2907	W Eastwood Ave	Prairie		1909	JUNE 22, 1909	Stucco	2	S		Nelson & Lewin
2807	W Wilson Ave	American Foursquare		1909	SEPTEMBER 10, 1909	Brick	2	C	Harlev, Jr., William H.	Stut, John
4721	N Sacramento Ave	American Foursquare		1909	SEPTEMBER 10, 1909	Brick	2	S	Harlev, Jr., William H.	Stut, John
2936	W Leland Ave	American Foursquare	Prairie	1909	SEPTEMBER 10, 1909	Brick	2	S	Harlev, Jr., William H.	Stut, John
2943	W Eastwood Ave	American Foursquare		1909	SEPTEMBER 10, 1909	Brick/frame	2	S	Harlev, Jr., William H.	Stut, John
4521	N Richmond St	Colonial Revival		1909	DECEMBER 14, 1909	Frame (now aluminum and vertical board siding)	2	C	Mahaffey, David	Nelson & Lewin
4507	N Mozart St	American Foursquare		1909	DECEMBER 14, 1909	Stucco	2	S	Mahaffey, David	Nelson & Lewin
2767	W Wilson Ave	American Foursquare	Colonial Revival	1910	MARCH 25, 1910	Stucco	2	S		Bostrom & Olson
2731	W Windsor Ave	Bungalow - Craftsman		1911	MAY 2, 1911	Stucco	1	S	Mahaffey, David	Nelson & Lewin

When the U. S. Census was conducted in April 1910 in Ravenswood Manor, the district had a population of 60 with a total of 15 households. More than half of the households were headed by American born citizens, while the remainder were mainly German born. Occupations reflect mostly professionals and business owners, including a buyer for a milliner, a sculptor/interior decorator, a stone draftsman, two printers, two public school teachers, a manufacturer, an insurance clerk, a mechanical engineer, commercial dry goods owner, a grain salesman, a piano cabinetmaker, an office stenographer and an elevator man in an office building.⁴⁰

In the same month as the U.S. Census, Harmon reported that twenty homes, ranging in cost from \$4,000 to \$8,000 each, were constructed by purchasers in Ravenswood Manor. Harmon was pleased that "the character of the buildings and surroundings

⁴⁰ Thirteenth Census of the United States: 1910 - Population. Illinois, Cook County, Chicago. Enumeration District 1172, sheet 15B.

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conform in every way to the general plan of "Suburb Beautiful" laid out by William E. Harmon & Co."⁴¹

Ravenswood Manor Improvement Fund and the Origins of the Improvement Association

Not only was Harmon successful in selling lots in Ravenswood Manor, but he was also concerned with long term planning issues. Unique to Ravenswood Manor was the establishment of an improvement fund, where owners would contribute a certain dollar amount per year to care for the properties. The fund was used to trim trees, plant flower beds, and mow lawns to keep the area in a "park-like" condition. The improvement fund was not permanent and local residents were concerned about the area's future once the fund expired. In 1914, an improvement association was organized, similar to many found across Chicago and other communities across the U.S. during the late 19th and 20th centuries.

Although today's city planning is typically entrusted to local government, back in the late 19th- and early 20th-century private organizations often sponsored and pushed forward improvements within a community. Civic improvement clubs and associations were created across the U.S. by local residents motivated to improve the civic affairs, conditions and quality of life within a neighborhood or area. These municipal and civic not-for-profit groups offered a formal structure for influence and achievement and a forum for discussion of mutual municipal problems and concerns. Within the City of Chicago, improvement clubs were first organized at the Ward level, with the Ward system already established as the framework of Chicago's legislative districts. Beginning in the 1870s, school building programs, utilities, transportation and other public improvements were of utmost concern to the local improvement association. Later, many of the improvement associations encompassed a smaller geographic area within the city, such as a subdivision.

The arrival of the City Beautiful Movement in urban planning and development following the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago of 1893 is directly related to the increasing popularity of improvement associations. At that time, planning in America broadened from concerns about the pattern of open spaces and street layout, including street width

⁴¹ *Ibid.*

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and alignment, increased interest in design, location and mass of buildings.⁴² Attention was also given to public buildings, parks and playgrounds, commercial and industrial centers, railroads and other mass transit. By the early 20th-century, civic associations turned their attention to these issues. Many individuals became active in improvement associations due to interest in the architecture of individual homes, attractive yards, and the development of parks and recreation.

The Ravenswood Manor Improvement Association, Inc. was first organized on October 2, 1914⁴³ with the goal of "physical betterment of property conditions and the continued welfare, socially and otherwise, of the residents and property owners" in Ravenswood Manor.⁴⁴ The group was formed after concern by community residents and property owners that the 11-year private covenants and a maintenance fund for trees and shrubs established by William E. Harmon & Company would expire. In 1914, although all lots were sold, approximately 90% of the properties in Ravenswood Manor were still vacant.⁴⁵ Future development in the Manor was uncertain, so organizers of the group desired to shape the growth and development of the community through a neighborhood organization. Prior to the introduction of zoning in 1916, most land use and growth controls were privately implemented.

The Ravenswood Manor Improvement Association was first organized as the Ravenswood Manor Gardens Community Club. Incorporators were neighbors William A. Prindiville, residing at 4516 North Francisco Avenue; Charles E. Ennes, living at 4524 North Francisco Avenue; George E. Fink, residing at 4506 North Francisco Avenue; and neighbor across the alley, Dale Van Pelt, living at 4521 N. Richmond. First directors included Weaver G. Gorton, Alpha G. Demling, Annette Ennes, Eva Samuels, George G. Partch, Henry Bernahl, Walter G. Herbster, Harry Van Clief and Timothy J. Callahan.⁴⁶

⁴² Reys, *The Making of Urban America*, p. 524.

The association was first incorporated as the Ravenswood Manor Gardens Community Club.

⁴⁴ Constitution and By Laws, 1916. Ravenswood Manor Improvement Association Collection, Box 1, Folder 4. Conrad Sulzer Regional Library, Chicago Public Library.

⁴⁵ Sanborn Insurance Map. Chicago, Volume 19. New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1913, pp.34-36, 48-51.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*

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Their initial objective was "the physical betterment of property conditions and the continued welfare socially and otherwise of the residents and property owners of the territory known as Ravenswood Manor and Ravenswood Gardens, Chicago, Illinois..."⁴⁷ Today, residents of nearby Ravenswood Gardens operate a separate group. The North Branch of the Chicago River is not the only thing dividing Ravenswood Manor and Ravenswood Gardens. They now are in different community areas and served by a different alderman in separate political wards.

Membership in the Ravenswood Manor Improvement Association was and is open to all citizens residing within, owning, or acquiring real estate in the area. If necessary, the association had the power to acquire land and buildings for club purposes or issue bonds for purchase. At first, standing committees included property restrictions, transportation, parks and parkways, public safety and lighting, streets and alleys, membership, and public utilities. Later, the group added zoning, public relations, and traffic, transportation and safety issues.

One of the major accomplishments of the Improvement Association was the establishment and maintenance of parks within Ravenswood Manor. In 1914, Ravenswood Manor and nearby Ravenswood Gardens voted to create their own independent park district. Known as the Ravenswood Manor Gardens Park District, this district was charged with improving the area with parks and recreational facilities. Limited finances prevented large scale park and recreational facilities development, so the park district had to settle on the creation of small parks. Community gardens with small scale landscape improvements, such as perennial gardens, fountains, benches and walks, were created. Ravenswood Manor Park, also known as Ravenswood Manor Playlot Park was initially laid out in 1915 at 4620-40 N. Manor Avenue. The park's two pieces were united when Eastwood Avenue was closed through the park in 1990.

Another park was added to Ravenswood Manor Gardens Park District in 1916. Buffalo Park, also known as Buffalo Playlot Park, was laid out and constructed between 1916 and 1917 at 4501 N. California. Buffalo Park was named for a fountain in the park that was created by local concrete contractor Charles J. Nilson and featured three ornamental buffalo heads. It was removed in the early 1950s.

⁴⁷ Incorporation Papers, Ravenswood Manor Gardens Community Club. In the Ravenswood Manor Improvement Association Collection, Conrad Sulzer Regional Library, Chicago Public Library.

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Ravenswood Manor Gardens Park District was one of 22 independent park districts and three City of Chicago park commissions in the early 20th-century that operated acres of parkland throughout the city. By 1934, the independent park districts and park commissions were consolidated under the umbrella of the newly-established Chicago Park District. The Chicago Park District now operates Buffalo and Ravenswood Manor Parks. Another park is operated by the Improvement Association and leased from the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District.⁴⁸ Arthur J. LaPointe Park, named for a former president of the Ravenswood Manor Improvement Association, is at 2934 W. Giddings Street at Manor Avenue.

With passing years, the Ravenswood Manor Improvement Association (RMIA) evolved. It was formally incorporated with its new name in 1947. By 1956, the group was challenged to maintain the neighborhood's single-family character and revised its goals to the following:

- "Prevent deterioration of the community by a program for the renovation and replacement of worn-out or obsolete structures and facilities in or serving the community."
- "Encourage improvement in the appearance of the community" and
- "Maintain the one-family dwelling characteristic of the community"

Today, the RMIA continues Harmon's vision for Ravenswood Manor through action and community involvement, including the sponsorship of this application.

Harmon's Other Chicago Developments

Following Ravenswood Manor, William E. Harmon & Company invested in other areas of Chicago while improving upon his initial Chicago development. For years to come, Ravenswood Manor would be the "park like" model for others of Harmon's Chicago communities and it was touted frequently in advertisements.

Just across the North Branch of the Chicago to the east, Ravenswood Gardens was developed nearby in 1911, in a similar manner to Ravenswood Manor. It, too, was

⁴⁸ Member Welcome Packet, Ravenswood Manor Improvement Association,, 2005, p. 13.

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principally a residential area located on the Northwestern Elevated Railroad's Ravenswood Branch. Housing stock is comparable, due to similar deed restrictions. Next was Rogers Park South (ca. 1912), a north side subdivision, followed by Jefferson Park West (ca. 1912), Crawford Square (ca. 1913) and Belmont Gardens (1913), which continued Harmon's efforts on Chicago's northwest side.

The south side was introduced to Harmon's Chatham Fields (1914), the first cooperative effort between Harmon and architect Edward H. Bennett, *Plan of Chicago* co-author and consultant to the Chicago Plan Commission. Chatham Fields, a 150-acre subdivision located between 79th Street, 83rd Street, Cottage Grove and Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive, was to be his flagship development on the south side, utilizing Harmon's "City Beautiful Idea."⁴⁹ Meticulously laid out with deed restrictions, a distinct separation of single-family detached housing from multi-family residential buildings is apparent. Landscaping features a series of tree-lined parkways on 81st Street and Champlain Avenues. Although no longer existing, architect Edward H. Bennett had designed a brick and terra cotta gateway for the community at Cottage Grove and 81st Street that was featured in advertisements. Chatham Fields was followed by Southfield (1915), a 300-lot subdivision at East 79th Street and Stony Island Avenue, and Englefield (1916), located at Ashland Avenue and 77th Street. At Englefield, Harmon again teamed up with Edward Bennett for a gateway entrance (no longer standing) and central parkways. Additionally, at Englefield, a new marketing concept was introduced by Harmon: a competition between architects to design the best \$3000 home.⁵⁰ Incentives for early building also became a common offering in his developments.

By 1925, Harmon had reached outside of the city limits, opening up Edgewood Park in west suburban LaGrange, IL.⁵¹ Up until his death in 1928, Harmon kept reinventing his strategies for development, with new concepts and ideas leading to success. He also left a philanthropic legacy, through the Harmon Foundation that was established in 1921, and under a pseudonym, "Jedediah Tingle." Through giving, his foundation emphasized helping young people, establishing playgrounds in small towns across the U.S., while also contributing to the Children's Aid Society and offering student loans that

⁴⁹ Advertisement. "Chatham Fields: Cottage Grove at 81st Street." *Chicago Daily Tribune*. September 10, 1914, p. 7. From the Proquest Chicago Tribune Historical Archive database.

⁵⁰ Advertisement. "Englefield: Ashland Ave. and 77th St." *Chicago Daily Tribune*. September 14, 1916, p. 8.

⁵¹ Advertisement. "Why I Bought the Golf Grounds In LaGrange." *Chicago Daily Tribune*. October 10, 1925, p. 11.

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recognized students' work in literature, business and religious services.⁵² After a number of illnesses in his last years, Harmon established the Harmon Association for the Advancement of Nursing in 1926 to offer insurance to nurses. William Elmer Harmon died on July 15, 1928 at his summer home in Southport, CT. He was 68.

THE ARCHITECTURE OF THE RAVENSWOOD MANOR HISTORIC DISTRICT

When first subdivided, developer William E. Harmon envisioned an exclusive residential district in Ravenswood Manor with high quality design and construction guided by property restrictions. He directed single-family and multi-family residential development to certain streets within the subdivision while also requiring minimum costs of new buildings. In the earliest years, his office even reviewed plans and specifications for proposed buildings. Harmon's efforts assured a higher quality of architecture for his target homeowners, the middle and upper middle classes. Today, the architecture of Ravenswood Manor reflects his vision. Many of the homes are solid and architect designed, reflecting the work of competent local architects. Of the 520 properties in the district, 124 buildings are considered architecturally significant, best representing early 20th-century architecture in Ravenswood Manor. Structures of architectural significance are listed at the end of this section.

Ninety-four percent of the buildings in the historic district were built between 1909 and 1929, subsequently including a wide variety of both high-style architecture and popular house styles of the early 20th-century. High-style architecture can be described as well-defined and commonly illustrated stylistic categories that are based on the distinctive overall massing, floor plan, materials, and architectural detailing identified in a building. High-style buildings may be architect-designed, but even if no professional architect was involved, these homes display a conscious attempt to incorporate common architectural characteristics in fashion during the time they were built. Some architectural high styles are based on historic precedents. Those from the early 20th-century include the more literal historic revival styles that prevailed during the 1910s and 1920s, such as Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Italian Renaissance Revival and others. Other high-style buildings built during the early 20th-century make no reference to prior historic styles. Rather, they look to practical massing based on the function of the building, use of

⁵² "funeral Today in Brooklyn for William Harmon." *Chicago Daily Tribune*. July 17, 1928, p. 14.

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modern materials, and little, if any, ornament. The earliest of these is the Prairie Style, which master architect Frank Lloyd Wright initiated in the early 1900s, and the Craftsman style, that also emphasized natural materials.

Popular house types of the early 20th-century are generally non-stylistic, but can have stylistic ornament applied to a facade. They were types that were typically constructed according to widely available published plans, but there are variants of these types that were modified by local architects. The American Foursquare and Bungalow fall into this category. Typically, those buildings of the early 20th-century not defined as high-style are considered popular in type.

Between 1909 and 1913, a total of 71 homes were built in the historic district, scattered throughout the subdivision.⁵³ Fifteen of the earliest buildings were speculative single-family dwellings built by William E. Harmon & Company to draw attention and sales to their new, high-end residential district. Of the earliest homes, many are of the American Foursquare type, while others are high style Queen Anne, Prairie and Craftsman designs. Many residences in Ravenswood Manor that were constructed after World War I are brick bungalows and two-flats, popularized in Chicago as an affordable and solid type for the middle classes. However, unlike many neighborhoods in the Chicago area, where bungalows and flats were built in quantity by contractor/builders, those in Ravenswood Manor were custom designed by local architects. These architects elevated the artistic appearance and quality of materials of the bungalow and flat building, taking in high style ornament of the historic eclectic period in these well constructed designs. Few buildings were built after 1929 in the district, making Ravenswood Manor an exceptionally cohesive section to take in the flavor of early 20th-century residential design in Chicago.

HIGH STYLE DESIGNS IN RAVENSWOOD MANOR

Queen Anne

The Queen Anne style is one of several styles popular in America from about 1880 to 1910. It was popularized by Richard Norman Shaw and other 19th-century English architects and has roots in styles prevalent during the Elizabethan and Jacobean eras in

⁵³ Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. Chicago, Volume 19. New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1913.

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England. It is characterized by asymmetry and irregularity in its overall shape, facade, and roof. It often has gables, dormers, towers, and wings, with a partial, full-width, or wraparound porch. A variety of materials and patterns are used to break up the surface of the walls. The earlier homes have milled porch columns and balustrades, while those after 1893 (reflecting the influence of the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago) often have classical columns and simpler square balusters. These later examples are of the Free Classic subtype of Queen Anne style houses.

Queen Anne style homes in Ravenswood Manor, all built shortly after subdivision in 1909, are of the Free Classic subtype. One of the most handsome of these is 4422 N. Francisco Avenue built in 1909 for owner Sophie Ralph. Although the architect is unknown, the frame design was well-executed by builder J. Pelscher. This home has an irregular plan favored in the Queen Anne style, with a hipped roof with a front-facing gable. The dominant feature of the home is its wraparound porch with pediment, classical columns and square balusters. Another fine example is the brick home at 4444 N. Richmond Street, designed by local architect William Schulze, and built in 1909 for owner A. MacDonald. A handsome Palladian-style window accents the front gable, and a broad front porch and bay window that projects from the flat front façade depicts the era's evolving architecture from the delicate and lacy ornament of the Victorian era to the sturdier Colonial Revival.

Historic Revival Style Designs in Ravenswood Manor

The early decades of the 20th-century were a boom time for construction throughout the country, and many new homes were built in communities throughout the Midwest during that time. Architectural favor returned to historic revival styles that were influenced by classical and other models. This trend continued into the 1940s. The most common of all the historic revival styles of this period in the Ravenswood Manor Historic District is Italian Renaissance Revival, followed by Tudor Revival. There are variants of Colonial Revival that are classically derived while other styles that are inspired by less common European models.

Colonial Revival and Dutch Colonial Revival

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The Colonial Revival style dates from the 1876 United States Centennial Exposition held in Philadelphia until the mid-1950s and became the most popular historical revival style throughout the country between World Wars I and II. Many people chose Colonial Revival architecture because of its basic simplicity and its patriotic associations with early American 18th-century homes. Whether derived from stately red brick Georgian examples or more modest clapboard structures, most of these buildings are symmetrical and rectangular in plan, generally with a horizontal emphasis. Some have smaller wings attached to the sides. Many front facades have classical – temple-like – entrances with projecting porticos crowned by a pediment. Paneled doors flanked by sidelights and topped by rectangular transoms or fanlights are common as are multi-light, double-hung windows commonly with shutters. Other classical elements include pilasters, quoins, pedimented dormers, modillions and dentil trim below eaves. Large chimney on the gable ends of the house may be flanked by quarter-round attic windows and cornice returns on the gable ends. The popularity of the Colonial Revival style returned in a simplified manner in the 1960s and 1970s and has returned today, as many of the newly constructed homes in the 21st-century are built in a Neo-Colonial style.

The finest example of the Colonial Revival style is found at 2830 W. Leland Avenue. Symmetrical and finely detailed, this two-story brick residence was built around 1925. Of note is its central front entry accented with a half round portico and classical columns, brick quoins, brick end chimneys, wood multilight windows, and through the cornice dormers with gable roofs.

The Dutch Colonial Revival style is a subtype of the Colonial Revival style, marked by a gambrel roof. Generally faced in wood clapboard or shingles, it is derived from early Dutch houses built in the northeastern United States in the 18th-century. Dutch Colonial Revival houses were built over a long period, as were other Colonial Revival homes -- from the 1880s through the 1950s. Most have the gambrel ends on the sides and a symmetrical front facade with a small, classical entry portico. There may be a large, shed roof dormer across the front on the second floor. Multi-light double hung windows frequently have shutters. The side-facing gambrel roof type was very popular during the 1920s. Other Dutch Colonial houses with the gambrel end facing the street tend to be earlier, dating from the late 19th- and early 20th- centuries. These are similar to the vernacular Gable Front, with a full-width front porch. The major difference is the roof slopes, and occasionally a three-part Palladian attic window. At 2854 West Sunnyside

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Avenue is a handsome example of the Dutch Colonial Revival style. With signature side gambrel roof, full width shed roof front dormer, 6/6 wood double hung windows, it clearly exhibits the Dutch Colonial Revival style. Its noted feature is its central front entry porch capped with a flanged segmental arch and supported by wood classical columns. The residence was constructed in 1925 for owner Andrew Sandberg by builder Fred L. Ockerlund and central entry with classical columns

Tudor Revival

There are also historic revival styles that borrow from influences other than classical. One of the most common of these is the Tudor Revival style, based on a variety of late medieval models prevalent in 16th-century Tudor England. Although there are examples dating from the mid-1890s, the style was particularly popular during the 1920s and early 1930s. Associated with the country's early English settlers, it was second in popularity throughout the country only to Colonial Revival. All sizes of English homes appealed to the American family. The English manor house served as a prototype for estate houses, and the Cotswold cottage offered a romantic alternative for those looking for comfort in a smaller home. Tudor Revival houses are typically brick, sometimes with stucco. Half timbering, with flat stucco panels outlined by wood boards, is common. The style is characterized by steeply pitched gable roofs and tall narrow casement windows with multiple panes or diamond leading. The front door may have a rounded arch or flattened pointed (Tudor) arch, and may be outlined with rough-cut stones. Many examples feature prominent exterior stone or brick chimneys Tudor Revival houses tend to have an irregularly shaped footprint.

The Ravenswood Manor Historic District has six exceptional examples of the Tudor Revival style, all built in the 1920s. They include: 2845 W. Giddings Street, 4454 North Manor Avenue, 2929 West Giddings Street, 2925 West Giddings Street, 4500 North Mozart Street, and 2720 West Windsor Avenue. Asymmetrical rooflines dominate the front façade of the brick Tudor Revival-style residences at 2845 West Giddings Street, built in 1922-23 for then owner B. Cover, 2929 West Giddings Street built in 1926 for owner E. L. Stephani and designed by architect Van Gunten; and 2925 West Giddings Street, built in 1927 also for then owner E. L. Stephani. A fine example of the Tudor Revival Style is found at 4500 N. Mozart Street, also with a dominant asymmetrical front roof line, but features multiple arched openings and exceptional ornamental brickwork,

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particularly on the prominent front full height chimney that reaches past the steeply pitched gable roof. Rich texture adds to this eye-catching design built in 1927-28 for then owner W. B. Schmidt and designed by the architectural firm of Teich & Sullivan. The most substantial example of the style is found at 4454 North Manor Avenue. This two-story, brick and stucco residence was built in 1925 for then owner N. L. Morgan. Signature half timbering, asymmetrical plan and multiple gable roof line add to this handsome design. A more modest, yet not less significant, example of the Tudor Revival style is found at 2720 West Windsor Avenue. Also with half timbering in its front gable, this brick and stucco example with steeply pitched hipped roof also features an attached one-car garage, depicting the arrival of the automobile by the time this 1928 home was built for then owner Gust Edwards.

Italian Renaissance Revival

Although the Italian Renaissance Revival style was not as popular as other revival styles, there eight examples of the style in Ravenswood Manor, built between 1910 and 1930. This style differs from the 19th-century Italianate style in two basic ways: buildings constructed in this style were somewhat more literal interpretations of Italian architecture, and they were generally designed by architects rather than built from pattern books by local builders. Italian Renaissance Revival houses are usually constructed of brick or stone masonry. They are typically symmetrical with wings flanking the main body of the house. Roofs tend to be hipped with a low pitch and covered in ceramic tile. They have broad eaves that are supported by deep brackets. Identifying features of Italian Renaissance Revival buildings are typically round arched windows or window transoms, often multi-light. Upper story windows are generally smaller and less elaborate than the large arched openings beneath them on the first floor. Ceramic tile roofs are common. A few bungalows and flat buildings within the district are graced with Italian Renaissance Revival ornament, showing that the style was not limited to larger-scale, architect designed residences in the district.

The most significant Italian Renaissance Revival style designs are found at 2806 West Eastwood Avenue, 4637 North Manor Avenue, 4550 North Richmond Street, 2761 West Windsor Avenue, and 2901 West Eastwood Avenue. The earliest design is from 1916, found at 2806 West Eastwood Avenue. Built for then owner L. Beck, the architect is believed to be Arthur Jacobs. Jacobs designed a sturdy and stately, two-story brick

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residence with a hipped roof of ceramic tile, broad eaves, and stone classically styled front entry surround. A monumental example is found in the home designed for William Keith in 1922 at 4637 North Manor Avenue. This two-story brick home also has a hipped roof of ceramic tile that is shallow pitched adding to the horizontality of the design. A masonry porch in the ell of the front façade, with ornamental brickwork, adds a strong visual element to the design. The architect is unknown. One of the district's most elegant examples of the Italian Renaissance Revival style is found at 4550 North Richmond Street. Built in 1923 for owner John E. Carney, architect James Roy Allen graced the brick front façade with a series of arched openings at the first floor with wood French doors and multilight transom arches above. Massed with a central block flanked by wings, the home is symmetrical and solid. Fine detailing is offered at the central front entry portico with wood columns and a surround accented with a arched transom above the door. A more understated example of the Italian Renaissance Revival style is found at 2761 West Windsor Avenue. This two-story home, built for Bertha Neuman and designed by local architect John K. Neebe, was executed in beige brick. Symmetrical front bays and classical stone trim add interest to this elegantly restrained design.

Modern Designs in Ravenswood Manor

In the first decades of the 20th-century, some architects began designing buildings in styles that bore no reference to prior historical architectural styles. The earliest of these, the Craftsman and the Prairie School styles, looked to other areas of inspiration than the past for stylistic ideas. With the Prairie School style in particular, there was intent to have architecture fit more into the rhythm of the surrounding, often flat, natural landscape. As the century progressed, modernism took hold, first with the International style and then with later variations. In the Craftsman, Prairie, and modernist styles, the pure expression of materials, without unnecessary ornamentation, was the dominant design feature. Since desirable designs were required by developer Harmon, many homes in Ravenswood Manor express this experimental period in Chicago architecture. Even though Chicago's master early modern architects were not designing in Ravenswood Manor, their influences are noticeable in the designs in the district by their proficient contemporaries who practiced in Chicago.

The Prairie style of architecture is frequently regarded as America's first indigenous residential architectural style because it takes its inspiration from the horizontality of the

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Midwest's most characteristic natural feature, the prairie. Although Frank Lloyd Wright is generally credited for the birth of this style, there were many other accomplished practitioners in the Midwest. Identifying features of Prairie Style architecture include low pitched roofs with wide overhangs, flat stucco or brick wall treatment, casement windows (frequently leaded) clustered in horizontal bands, and brick detailing in geometric patterns. Prairie Style buildings generally have a solid, massive quality, as if rooted to the earth. Although the Prairie style fell from favor in the 1920s, it maintained some influence through the 1950s.

On the subdivision's premier block, Wilson Avenue, William E. Harmon & Company constructed a two-story, brick and stucco Prairie style residence in 1909. With hopes of drawing attention and sales to his subdivision, he likely chose a Prairie design for its modern approach and during the height of the style's popularity in Chicago. With a strong brick front porch, horizontal massing and low pitched hipped roof, this design likely attracted newcomers to Ravenswood Manor. Although the architect is currently unknown, it was built by contractors Nelson & Lewin who constructed other homes for Harmon in Ravenswood Manor. Another Prairie design was constructed by Nelson & Lewin at 2907 West Eastwood Avenue in 1909. A simple and dignified smaller home, it pierces its streetscape with Prairie massing and style. A low pitched hipped roof caps this home with a box-like form that is fronted with a notable central front porch. A segmental arch at the entry is repeated in the front porch that is flanged and supported with simple wood supports. Its integrity is somewhat compromised by an east side addition, but the overall feeling of the Prairie style is apparent. In two later Prairie designs in the district, the more common hipped roof has been replaced with front gable roofs. A brick example is found at 2735 West Windsor Avenue, built for owner H. E. Haase in 1915 and designed by local architect Paul T. Haagen. The other, a frame and stucco example, was built in the same year for owner Axel A. Peterson and designed by Hall and Ostergren. Both feature exaggerated roof overhangs and polished attention to their front facades. The Haase House introduces verticality with brick piers that also add depth, shadow and interest to the front façade. Horizontality comes with the front brick veranda and decorative first and second floor three part window and door openings. The triangular shape of the second story window, on center with the swept-back front gable, also draws attention to the gable roofline. In the Peterson House, architects Hall and Ostergren have successfully added a horizontal set of ribbon windows and geometric half timbering to the upper part of the front façade in their Prairie style design. One of

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the last Prairie designs to be constructed in Ravenswood Manor is the home at 4750 North Manor Avenue. Built in 1920 for owner E. M. Solon, this restrained two story home of yellow brick is symmetrical. The architect is currently unknown. The design's most notable features are at the center of the front façade, with a crisp arched stone entry surround that elegantly flares outward and a paired set of decorative leaded glass windows at the second story.

Other modern designs of the early 20th-century in Ravenswood Manor are Craftsman in style. The Craftsman style grew out of the English Arts and Crafts Movement, which had an emphasis on natural materials and a high level of craftsmanship. The style is generally characterized by low-pitched roofs with deep overhanging eaves, exposed rafter ends, decorative brackets or knee braces under shallow gable roofs, dormers, and a deep front porch. Windows are frequently double-hung sash with three panes in the upper sash and one in the lower. Craftsman houses often share similar characteristics with Tudor Revival style houses, notably half-timbering and other uses of natural wood beams. Although they were built into the 1920s, Craftsman homes were particularly popular between 1901 and 1916, when the architect and furniture maker Gustav Stickley published his magazine, *The Craftsman*.

Craftsman homes in Ravenswood Manor were constructed between 1909 and 1924. Many examples feature front gable roofs with decorative half timbering, but there are examples of the style with side gable, cross gable, hipped and jerkinhead roofs. Some of the more notable designs with front gable roofs are found at 4527 North Richmond Street (built for Mrs. M. Scott, 1910, David Mahaffey, architect); 4521 North Francisco Avenue (built for Henry Kaufman, 1911, architect unknown); 2846 West Wilson Avenue (built for Harry H. Van Clief, 1912-13, Frank O. DeMoney, architect); 4449 North Richmond Street (built for D. Swinhart, 1913, owner was architect of record); 4519 North Mozart Street (built for F. J. Pischel, 1914-15, architect unknown); 4425 North Sacramento Avenue (built for E. Nelson, 1915, Albert J. Fischer, architect); and 4521 North Mozart Avenue (built for Carl F. Clausen, 1916-17, Charles Hanson, architect). A series of handsome frame and stucco Craftsman-style homes are found on Leland Avenue, displaying jerkinhead or clipped gable roofs. The front facades are also dominated by full width front porches with sturdy piers accented with capitals with geometric motifs. All were built for then owner B. Hyde in 1915 at 2852 West Leland

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Avenue; 2854 West Leland Avenue; 2866 West Leland Avenue; and 2864 West Leland Avenue.

20th-Century Popular House Types in Ravenswood Manor

Besides high style designs there are also many examples of popular house types. The earliest of these 20th-century popular house types was the American Foursquare, which some art historians suggest was influenced by the horizontality of the Prairie Style. Another type, the bungalow, was a modest form that grew out of the Craftsman style. Twentieth-century popular types were furthered by the prevalence of architectural plan books and catalogs which were widely advertised and available to home owners and builders alike.

The first popular-type residences to be constructed in Ravenswood Manor were of the American Foursquare type. A number of homes built in the early years of Ravenswood Manor were American Foursquares, with eight homes built by subdivider William E. Harmon & Company between 1909 and 1911. After 1925, the Foursquare lost popularity and had ceased to be built within the district.

The American Foursquare, an extremely popular early 20th-century house type, was influenced by stylistic innovations of the Prairie and Craftsman. The simple, symmetrical box-like form of the American Foursquare with its hipped roof and wide overhanging eaves owes much to the earth-hugging character of many Prairie School designs. Although hipped roofs are most common, front and side gable roofs are also featured on American Foursquare homes in the district. The Foursquare is usually two to 2½-stories tall with attic dormers and a full-width front porch with classical or squared-off columns and piers. The name derives from the plan of these typically square houses which have four equal-sized rooms (an entrance hall, living room, dining room, and kitchen) in each corner. The type became popular in house building because it was practical and comfortable for the working and middle classes. These houses were inexpensive to build since they did not have any of the elaborate features such as turrets and turned ornaments that were fashionable in late 19th-century Queen Anne houses. Plan book and catalog companies such as the Aladdin Company, the Radford Architectural Company, the Architects Small House Service Bureau, Sears Roebuck & Company, and Montgomery Ward and Company featured many Foursquare designs between 1900 and

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1925. However, a number of the American Foursquare residences in Ravenswood Manor were designed by competent local architects, who graced their work with ornament derived from high style architecture of the period.

Many of the American Foursquare homes in Ravenswood Manor display qualities of the modern Prairie and Craftsman styles. These include stucco and frame examples like 4530 North Richmond Street (built for Charles F. Keith, 1909, architect unknown); 4432 North Richmond Street (built for T. J. Calahan, 1910, Lewis E. Russell, architect); 2849 West Wilson Avenue (built for H. Warneke, 1910, Frank O. DeMoney, architect); 4506 North Francisco Avenue (built for George E. Fink, ca. 1914, architect unknown); 4515 North Richmond Street (built for J. Hevitz, 1915, J. B. Rohn & Son, architect); and 2943 West Leland Avenue (built for William Kopf, 1915, Frank Kaeseberg, architect). Substantial brick examples include 2820 West Wilson Avenue (built for E. C. Rose, 1912, architect unknown); the front-gabled 4511 North Mozart Street (built for Alma W. Erickson, 1915, Albert J. Fischer, architect); 4507 North Richmond Street (built for E. N. Linn, 1917, Andrew E. Norman, architect); 2947 West Leland Avenue (built for George Schnakenberg, 1915, Paul T. Haagen, architect); 4419 North Mozart Street (built for George V. Nelson, 1918, Anders G. Lund, architect).

Other examples feature handsome ornament derived from historic revival styles such as Colonial Revival including 2767 West Wilson Avenue (built for William E. Harmon & Co., 1910, architect unknown) and particularly Italian Renaissance Revival with ceramic tile roofs, found in Foursquare designs after 1915 including 2936 West Wilson Avenue (built for Gust V. Nelson, 1917, Anders G. Lund, architect) and 4525 North Francisco Avenue (built for G. Nelson, 1919, Anders G. Lund, architect). Still, there is another variant in the district, a type from the mid-1910s through the late 1920s with Foursquare massing and exterior form, but evidently influenced by the familiar Chicago Bungalow in plan. Like the Chicago Bungalow, projecting front bays and either a front or side main entry are common.

The most prevalent early 20th-century popular type to be built in Ravenswood Manor is the Bungalow, including early frame and stucco examples with Craftsman detailing followed by the pervasive Chicago Bungalow. The Bungalow is an informal house type that began in California and quickly spread to other parts of the country. Although it evolved from the Craftsman heritage, bungalows may incorporate various other stylistic

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features. They became so popular after 1905 that they were often built in quantity by contractor/builders. Rows and rows of "Chicago bungalows" line the streets of the city's northwest and southwest sides, earning the moniker, the "bungalow belt." Plan books and architectural journals published plans that helped popularize the type for homeowners and builders. Bungalows are compact one- or 1½-story houses that emphasize horizontality. Basic characteristics usually include broad front porches and low-pitched roofs, often with dormers. Exterior materials can be frame or brick with cut stone trim. There may also be simple built-in Arts and Crafts features on the interior. The well-recognized Chicago Bungalow variant is brick, with an inset front porch, low-pitched roof often with attic dormer, and a flat or projecting front window bay frequently sporting geometric stained glass windows.

The majority of bungalows in Ravenswood Manor are brick, but some of the earliest and finest examples are frame or stucco. The J. R. Lawrence House, located at 2760 West Windsor Avenue, is a stunning Craftsman Bungalow design from 1912 by architect Horatio R. Wilson. Craftsman Bungalows, which combine Craftsman style detailing with the popular Bungalow type, were inspired by the work of California architects Greene and Greene. Widely published in architectural journals and popular home magazines of the day, and with plans often included, the Craftsman Bungalow became one of the country's most popular house styles during the teens and twenties. The 1½-story style usually includes broad and deep front porches, sometimes inset into the same low-pitched roof as the house itself, and often with dormers. Exterior materials can be brick with cut stone trim, or frame and they may display exposed rafter ends and decorative brackets or knee braces. There are typically built-in Arts and Crafts features on the interior such as fireplaces, hutches, and bookcases. Unlike the Italianate, Victorian Gothic Revival, and Queen Anne structures that preceded them, these homes were designed for households without servants and had simple detailing. With a recessed full width front porch and knee braces, this 1.5 story wood shingle is a signature Craftsman Bungalow in the historic district. Another frame and stucco bungalow with Craftsman detailing is found at 2832 West Eastwood Avenue. This design from 1913 has wood vertical board siding and decorative half timbering, both hallmarks of the naturalistic Craftsman style. Other important examples of the Craftsman Bungalow are found at 2710 West Sunnyside Avenue; 2739 West Windsor Avenue (P. G. Stufel, 1913, Ernest N. Braucher, architect); and 2835 West Eastwood Avenue E. Neuenfeldt, 1914-15, George W. Klewer, architect). Brick examples of Bungalows with Craftsman detailing

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are apparent after 1915 in the district. Most significant are 2724 West Sunnyside (A. Odegard, 1915, George G. Pursell, architect); 2761 West Wilson Avenue (J. Jensen, 1916, Paul T. Haagen, architect); 2841 West Wilson Avenue (A. J. Kinzel, 1919, Benedict J. Bruns, architect); 2839 West Wilson Avenue (Dankos, 1920, Benedict J. Bruns, architect); 2857 West Wilson Avenue (Lawrence Simons, 1921, Benedict J. Bruns, architect); 4506 North Richmond Street (H. Thrusell, 1922, Gustav E. Pearson, architect).

Gable Front

Another non-high style type found in Ravenswood Manor is the Gable Front. The Gable Front house is a vernacular house type from the late 19th and early 20th centuries characterized by roof shape. The roof has two sloped sides that meet at a center ridge. The triangular ends of the walls on the other two sides are called gables. In a Gable Front house the gable end faces the street and forms the front of the house. These were built as working-class homes, usually frame, although occasionally brick, with a rectangular plan, minimal projections on the front facade, and front entry on the open end of the gable. Often a porch extends the full width of the front of the house. A Gable Front house is two or more stories tall, while a cottage is 1 to 1½ stories. The Gable Front house is commonly found in Midwestern towns because it was a simple type for local builders to construct and could fit on narrow lots. Like other vernacular and popular types, ornament is often applied that reflect stylistic trends of the period. At 4452 North Francisco, built 1909 for William E. Harmon & Company, contractors Nelson & Lewin constructed a two-and-a-half-story Gable Front house, with a Queen Anne style bay applied to the stucco and wood shingle home.

Multi-family housing in Ravenswood Manor

Although Ravenswood Manor is principally single family, some multi-family buildings were constructed here. Two flats were considered acceptable to the original developer of Ravenswood Manor, since they would blend well with single family homes. A very small number of apartment buildings were constructed, but are clustered near the Francisco train station.

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As property values began to rise and population soared in Chicago, a building boom brought diversity in residential housing. Between 1910 and 1940, numerous multi-family residential buildings were constructed to accommodate population growth. Multi family development was attractive to most real estate developers because of its profitability. Harmon, too, sought out multi-family development. However, he guided multi-family structures to only specific streets in Ravenswood Manor. His deed restrictions limited multi-family buildings, specifically two-family residences only, to California Avenue and Manor Avenue. He also required that they be of brick or stone. After deed restrictions had expired in 1920, larger multi-family buildings did creep into the district. Input from the local improvement association guaranteed a higher standard of construction that district residents desired.

The apartment houses found in Ravenswood Manor are similar to other middle class dwellings found throughout Chicago in the early 20th-century. Ravenswood Manor represents an era when apartment living became acceptable to the middle and upper classes within the city. Architects at this time strived to incorporate the ideals and amenities of single-family housing into multi-family dwellings to make them attractive to urban residents. In Ravenswood Manor, architects included sun porches, formal dining rooms, wood trim, fireplaces and built in cabinetry into larger one, two and three bedroom apartments.

The multi-family buildings in Ravenswood Manor are all two- to three-story, masonry structures with flat roofs concealed behind brick and stone parapets. Apartment units are accessed by principal staircases facing the street. Multi-family structures can be further divided into the following apartment building types: flat buildings, walk-ups, and courtyard buildings.

A Flat building contains stacked apartment units in a long, rectangular structure built on a single lot. The Flat building in Chicago was seen as a way to blend multi-family living into the single family residential character of some neighborhoods. The principal facade of a Flat building faces the street while the sides usually line up along narrow passages between adjacent buildings. The flat building has a prominent front entry with an interior staircase towards the front of the building that provides access to one unit per floor. Typically the parlor is the front room of the building, indicated by a large bay or other prominent window type. The interior floor plan has the principal rooms in a row behind

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the main parlor, and the bedrooms lined up along the side behind the entrance. Flat buildings may be doubled, built on a double lot, creating a six flat. In this sub-type, there is a central entry and central staircase which provides access to two units per floor, one each on either side of the staircase. Flat buildings sometimes have an additional apartment unit in the basement. The rear facades have back porches which exit from the kitchens. Since flat roofs were not allowed by deed restrictions in Ravenswood Manor, many of the earlier flat buildings have flat roofs that were hidden behind front parapets. Some examples of this trend are found at 2720 West Agatite (built for E. Edlund, 1914-15, Ernest N. Braucher, architect); 2723 West Agatite Avenue (built for W. H. Mayer, 1914-15, Gifford J. Brabant, architect); 4431 North California Avenue (built for Eleanor F. Kavanaugh, 1915, T. J. Reynertson, architect);

One of the most highly decorative flat buildings in the district is found at 2730 West Sunnyside Avenue. Built in 1913 for owner M. C. Deminsky, architect A. Mills adorned the brick building with an unusual shallow hipped roof, deep eaves with ornamental Craftsman-style rafter tails and knee brackets, and a massive full width front porch. Another decorative design is found at 4449 North California Avenue. A green ceramic tile roof, two story sun porch, panels of ornamental brickwork, and Craftsman style door, graces this 1916 design by architect P. F. Olsen. A flat building with Italian Renaissance detailing is located at 4505 North Manor Avenue. The W. L. Morgan Flats, built 1922 from designs by architect A. M. Ruttenberg feature fanciful swags, bands of multilight casement windows in its two story front sun porch; and ceramic tile roof. Other notable Ruttenburg design is found at include 2748 West Sunnyside Avenue, (built for owner James H. McFarland, 1922-23, A. M. Ruttenberg, architect) with Italian Renaissance Revival detailing,

A rare concrete block building in the Ravenswood Manor Historic District is a flat building. It is located at 4426 North California Avenue. When constructed in 1909, concrete block had become an affordable and popular alternative to masonry construction.

Walk-ups are larger, rectangular buildings usually located on corners, and containing from nine to twenty-four units. On the two principal facades there are several front entries, each with its own interior staircase, still serving just two units per floor. Apartment sizes tend to be smaller in walk-ups, often with a mix of apartment sizes

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ranging from one to three bedrooms. The interior floor plans are not generally expressed on the exterior facades, except that the main rooms in individual apartments may present somewhat larger windows than those of the bedrooms or other secondary spaces. Kitchens and bathrooms tend to be on the back sides of these buildings where there are also rear porch structures providing the second egress. At the northwest corner of Francisco Avenue and Eastwood Avenue is one of the few walk up apartment buildings in the historic district. Built for E. Beck in 1915, the building at 4630-36 N. Francisco/2900-10 W. Eastwood Avenue, is a three-story red brick building with stone detailing. Ornamentation is limited to its entries, cornice and parapet. This is a mixed use building, with commercial storefronts at its first floor.

Courtyard buildings are very large structures in a U or L shape, designed to bring more light into the middle or rear of the lot. The courtyard structure was introduced in Chicago as a way to incorporate the suburban ideal of light, air, and open space, into apartment building design. In a U-shaped configuration, three principal facades face each other across a landscaped open space. There is typically an apartment entrance and staircase farthest back in the bottom of the U, and one or two along each of the wings, facing each other. As in the six flat or walk-up building types, each staircase serves two units per floor. The main rooms of each apartment may be expressed on the outside by larger, or bay windows. The outsides of the wings and the back of the building are functional in appearance and contain rear porch structures that open into the kitchens of the units. An L-shaped configuration is simply a courtyard building with only one wing. Some courtyard buildings contain smaller apartments, while other have larger, luxury units, complete with maid's rooms. The courtyard apartment building at 2857-67 West Leland Avenue, built 1924 and designed by the architectural firm of Rissman & Hershfield, is a handsome yellow brick structure accented with stone quoins and stringcourses. Italian Renaissance Revival detailing was applied to the façade, including the front entry with hipped ceramic tile roof and arched opening. The Rosenfield and Torman Apartments, located at 4671-75 North Manor Avenue/2913-19 West Leland Avenue, is another courtyard apartment building with Italian Renaissance Revival ornamentation. U-shaped in plan, this three-story with garden apartments below is also of yellow brick with stone ornamentation. A variant of the courtyard apartment type is found at the stately and substantial building at 2749 West Sunnyside Avenue. Built for owner H. Witz in 1924, architects J. Cahan Company crafted their design with elegant appointments. Ceramic tile roofs, ornamental blind panel arches of stone, a classically

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styled entry, and bay windows that let in much sunlight, all add this high-end apartment building.

Commercial Building Types in the Ravenswood Manor Historic District

Besides domestic architecture, there are very few other building types in the Ravenswood Manor Historic District. Again, this is due to William E. Harmon & Company's original deed restrictions. One railroad station, built in 1907 for the Northwestern Elevated Railroad – Ravenswood Branch, is the earliest structure in the district and the only transportation related building. Just outside the district boundary and within the district around the railroad tracks are five commercial buildings. Only one building was built specifically as a commercial type, a One Part Commercial block at 4662-70 North Manor Avenue. The remaining commercial buildings in Ravenswood Manor are two-story, with commercial businesses on the first floor and offices or residences above.

Commercial buildings characteristically have a storefront on the first floor that has often been remodeled due to changes in architectural fashion, marketing, and technology through the years. Historic storefront configurations usually follow a three-part system of bulkhead at the base, display window, and transom above. Historic display windows are often flush or recessed, with single panes and some sort of subdivision. Entry doors are usually centrally placed, off-center, or at the corner and can be either flush or recessed. Historic storefront materials are generally limited to wood or metal, with supporting columns and piers. Decorative storefront elements include molded cornices, column capitals, brackets, canopies, ceramic tile entries, and fascia boards. When a commercial building has more than one story, the entry door to the upper stories of the building is also integrated into the design of the storefront. The upper stories of a commercial building usually reflect some high-style elements, notably found at the cornice, in window treatments, or as applied ornament.

There is limited scholarly work that classifies the various types of commercial buildings that have been constructed in American business districts in the last 150 years. In *The Buildings of Main Street*, one of the few sources, Richard Longstreth has developed a classification system for historic commercial structures built within compact business districts prior to the 1950s. His system uses building mass as the determining factor. He classifies most commercial structures under four stories tall as either One- or Two-Part

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Commercial Blocks regardless of apparent architectural stylistic elements. The distinction between the two classifications is in whether there is a strong horizontal cornice, stringcourse, or other architectural feature that visually divides the facade into one or two stacked horizontal bands. A One-Part Commercial Block is almost always one story, while a Two-Part Commercial Block may be two or more stories tall. Most historic commercial buildings fall into one or the other of these two classifications. Generally these types were built before 1950, but occasionally a contemporary commercial structure may be built on an infill parcel on a traditional commercial street. Whether or not they share party walls with the adjacent building, generally only the front of a Commercial Block has any architectural detailing. The building is located at the front lot line, along a public sidewalk, and has display windows facing that sidewalk. There are usually no display windows, public entrances, or architectural treatment on the side facades, although occasionally a larger Commercial Block, located on a corner, may have part or all of the side facade treated similarly to the front.

Commercial buildings are either One-Part or Two-Part Commercial Block types in 25-foot widths (considered here as one unit), based on a typical lot size. Some of the buildings are one unit wide, while others are in 25-foot multiples that extend no more than four units wide. This unit of measure gives the historic commercial area a sense of visual rhythm. The basic rhythm is also related to early construction practices in which the most efficient single span of a wood joist was 22 feet. The width of a typical storefront mirrored this span and has become a universal proportion in commercial areas across America (Jackson, p. 3).

According to Longstreth, the Two-Part Commercial Block is considered the most common type of commercial building in America. Found principally in small and moderate-sized communities between the 1850s and 1950s, the building is always a two- to four-story building characterized by a horizontal division into two clearly separated zones. These zones reflect differences of use on the interior, with the ground-floor level possessing public places such as a store or lobby and the upper stories having the more private spaces of the building, including offices, living spaces, or a meeting hall. The upper stories often reflect domestic high-style architecture in ornamentation. The finest example of a Two Part Commercial Block in the Ravenswood Manor Historic District is found at 4638 North Francisco Avenue. Built for Dr. Carl Tranius in 1928, architects Van Gunten & Van Gunten designed a distinguished three-

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story brick building with a stone-clad storefront at the first floor. Refined elements such as brick quoins, classical panels, balconettes, and blind arched panels of stone above third floor windows are reflective of the Italian Renaissance Revival style popular during the 1920s.

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Street no	Street	Building Type	Architectural style/type	Year	Original Owner	Architect	Builder
2706	W Agatite Ave	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Flats	1925	Buenting, John	Presto, William C.	Anderson, Oscar
2715	W Agatite Ave	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1921	Radack, C G/Golk, Albert	Not listed	Nicholson, Joseph
2720	W Agatite Ave	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Flats	1914-15	Edlund, Ernest P. J.	Braucher, Ernest N.	Anderson, A. W.
2723	W Agatite Ave	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Flats	1914-15	Mayer, Walter H.	Brabant, Gifford J.	Ross, J. A. & Co.
4426	N California Ave	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Flats - Classical Revival	1909	Schwingen, Walter A.	-	Metzger, Frank
4431	N California Ave	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Flats - Craftsman	1915	Kavanagh, Eleanor F.	Reynertson, T. J.	Kavanaugh, J. F.
4449	N California Ave	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Flats - Craftsman	1916	Olson, Arthur C.	Olsen, P. F.	Carlsen, C.
2806	W Eastwood Ave	Domestic - single dwelling	Italian Renaissance Revival	1916	Beck, Louis	Jacobs, (Arthur)	Heim, F.
2819	W Eastwood Ave	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1914-15	Huberty & Loheinrich	Not listed	Huberty & Loheinrich (owner)
2832	W Eastwood Ave	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Craftsman	1913	Freund, Hermann W.	Not listed	McJames, K.
2835	W Eastwood Ave	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Craftsman	1914-15	Neuenfeldt, F. William	Klewer, George W.	Harper, M. W.
2844	W Eastwood Ave	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Craftsman	1913	Lund, Arthur E.	Lund, A. E. (owner)	Lund, A. E. (owner)
2901	W Eastwood Ave	Domestic - single dwelling	Italian Renaissance Revival	1924	Koeditz, Charles & Mary	Apfelbach, Henry J.	Koeditz, Charles (owner)
2907	W Eastwood Ave	Domestic - single dwelling	Prairie	1909	Harmon, William E. & Co.		Nelson & Lewin
2917	W Eastwood Ave	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Craftsman	1924-25	Ketzler, Adolph	LaBelle	Dobleston, F. & Son
2943	W Eastwood Ave	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1909	Harmon, William E. & Co.	Harlev, Jr., William H.	Stut, John
2954	W Eastwood Ave	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Craftsman	1922	Strawing, William H.	Not listed	Babbington, P. J.

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Street no	Street	Building Type	Architectural style/type	Year	Original Owner	Architect	Builder
2959	W Eastwood Ave	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Tudor Revival	1924	Swanson, Axel J.	Norman, Andrew E.	Lindberg, R.
4422	N Francisco Ave	Domestic - single dwelling	Queen Anne - Free Classic	1909	Rahlf, Sophie	-	Pelscher, J.
4449	N Francisco Ave	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1909	Zell, John	-	Kaden, G.
4452	N Francisco Ave	Domestic - single dwelling	Gable Front	1909	Harmon, William E. & Co.	-	Nelson & Lewin
4506	N Francisco Ave	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	ca. 1917	Fink, George E.	-	
4516	N Francisco Ave	Domestic - single dwelling	Craftsman	1913	Prindeville, William A.	Seyfarth, Robert	Huberty & Loheinnch
4521	N Francisco Ave	Domestic - single dwelling	Craftsman	1911	Kauffmann, Henry	-	Nelson & Lewin
4525	N Francisco Ave	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1919	Nelson, Gust/Sterrett, William	Lund, Anders G.	Nelson, A. C.
4529	N Francisco Ave	Domestic - single dwelling	Colonial Revival	1912	Baxter, Charles	Allison, Lyman J.	Allison Contracting Co.
4532	N Francisco Ave	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1916	Anderson, Frank G.	Benson, Edward	Magnussen & Wold
4630-36	N Francisco Ave	Domestic - multiple dwelling and Commerce/Trade	Apartments (Walk-up) - Craftsman	1915	2900-10 W. Eastwood Ave/ Beck, Edward	Jacobs, Arthur	Anderson A. & E.
4638	N Francisco Ave	Commerce/Trade and Domestic - multiple dwelling	Two Part Commercial Block - Italian Renaissance Revival	1928	Treneus, Dr. Carl	Van Gunten & Van Gunten	Skoog, Frank O.
2845	W Giddings St	Domestic - single dwelling	Tudor Revival	1922-23	Cover, Berkey E.	Not listed	Not let
2921	W Giddings St	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Craftsman	1916-17	Nakskov, Johannes J.	Teisen, Axel V.	Naksker?, J. J. (owner)
2925	W Giddings St	Domestic - single dwelling	Tudor Revival	1927	Stephani, Edward L.	Not listed	Stoltenberg, C.
2929	W Giddings St	Domestic - single dwelling	Tudor Revival	1926	Stephani, Edward L.	Van Gunten	Clayson, W.
2830	W Leland Ave	Domestic - single dwelling	Colonial Revival	ca. 1920	Klotter, George E. and Alma	-	
2852	W Leland Ave	Domestic - single dwelling	Craftsman	1915	Hyde, B./Garnet, Clayton E.	Not listed	Hyde, B. (owner)
2854	W Leland Ave	Domestic - single dwelling	Craftsman	1915	Hyde, B./Garnet, Clayton E.	Not listed	Hyde, B. (owner)
2857-67	W Leland Ave	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Apartments (Courtyard) - Italian Renaissance Revival	1924	Also known as 4671-75 N. Manor/Rosenfield & Torman	Rissman & Hershfield	Kappel, B.
2860	W Leland Ave	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Craftsman	ca. 1920	Fallert, Ralph J.	-	

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Street no	Street	Building Type	Architectural style/type	Year	Original Owner	Architect	Builder
2864	W Leland Ave	Domestic - single dwelling	Craftsman	1915	Hyde, B./Garnet, Clayton E.	Not listed	Hyde, B. (owner)
2866	W Leland Ave	Domestic - single dwelling	Craftsman	1915	Hyde, B./Garnet, Clayton E.	Not listed	Hyde, B. (owner)
2925	W Leland Ave	Domestic - single dwelling	Craftsman	1916	Ryan, Mrs. Carolina	Zanders, W. A.	Johansen & Co.
2929	W Leland Ave	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Italian Renaissance Revival	1922	Lesser, Max	Klafter	Stoltzmer Construction Co.
2936	W Leland Ave	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1909	Harmon, William E. & Co.	Harlev, Jr., William H.	Stut, John
2943	W Leland Ave	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1915	Kopp, William R.	Kaeseberg, Frank	Connor, W. J.
2947	W Leland Ave	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1915	Schnakenberg, George	Haagen, Paul T.	Connor, W. J.
2959	W Leland Ave	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Italian Renaissance Revival	1921	Peterson, Herman G.	France, Roy F.	Chapman, Charles
4430	N Manor Ave	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Craftsman	1921	Frankel, Rose		
4434	N Manor Ave	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Italian Renaissance Revival	1925	Albright, W.	Ericksen	Anderson, Oscar
4454	N Manor Ave	Domestic - single dwelling	Tudor Revival	1925	Morgan, William L.	Not listed	N. J. Construction Co.
4455	N Manor Ave	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - French Eclectic	ca. 1925	Polakoff, Leona and Edward M.		
4505	N Manor Ave	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Flats - Italian Renaissance Revival	1922	Morgan, W. L.	Ruttenberg, A. M.	Morton, A. G.
4545	N Manor Ave	Domestic - single dwelling	Prairie	1916	Shamberg, Morris	(Kuehne)	Larsen & Deutsche
4637	N Manor Ave	Domestic - single dwelling	Italian Renaissance Revival	1922	Keith, William G.	Not listed	Johnson, J. J.
4671-75	N Manor Ave	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Apartments (Courtyard) - Italian Renaissance Revival	1924	Also known as 2913-19 W. Leland Ave/Rosenfield & Torman	Rissman & Hershfield	Kappel, B.
4750	N Manor Ave	Domestic - single dwelling	Prairie	1920	Solon, Edwin M.	Not listed	Swanson, John
4415	N Mozart St	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1914	Blair, John	Burns, James	Johnson, D.
4419	N Mozart St	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1918	Nelson, Gust V.	Lund, Anders G.	Nelson, Gust V. (owner)
4436	N Mozart St	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1919	Luke, Arthur	Bruns, Benedict J.	Not let
4443	N Mozart St	Domestic - single dwelling	Prairie	1915	Peterson, Axel A.	Hall and Ostergren	Peterson, Axel A. (owner)
4455	N Mozart St	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Italian Renaissance Revival	1924	Luke, Arthur	Bruns, Benedict J.	Greenwold, W.
4459	N Mozart St	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Italian Renaissance Revival	1924	Luke, Arthur	Not listed	Mihalsen, J.

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Street no	Street	Building Type	Architectural style/type	Year	Original Owner	Architect	Builder
4500	N Mozart St	Domestic - single dwelling	Tudor Revival	1927-28	Schmidt, Walter O.	Teich & Sullivan	Armbruster, A.
4507	N Mozart St	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1909	Harmon, William E. & Co.	Mahaffey, David	Nelson & Lewin
4511	N Mozart St	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1915	Erickson, Alma W.	Fischer, Albert J.	Nelson, Erick
4519	N Mozart St	Domestic - single dwelling	Craftsman	1914-15	Pischel, Fred J.	Not listed	Pischel, F. J. (owner)
4521	N Mozart St	Domestic - single dwelling	Craftsman	1916-17	Clausen, Carl F.	Hanson, Charles	Arnemann, A. W.
4432	N Richmond St	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1910	Callahan, Timothy J.	Russell, Lewis E.	Grigg, D.
4439	N Richmond St	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1916	Welter, Frank J.	Hatton & Hoffman	Carlson, C. L.
4444	N Richmond St	Domestic - single dwelling	Queen Anne - Free Classic	1909	McDonald, Russell	Schulze, William	Bergemann, William
4449	N Richmond St	Domestic - single dwelling	Craftsman	1913	Swinghart, Donald	Swinhart, D. (owner)	Swinhart, D. (owner)
4450	N Richmond St	Domestic - single dwelling	Craftsman	1910	Rawson, Charles P.	Ashby, George W.	Carney Brothers
4506	N Richmond St	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Craftsman	1922	Thrusell, Alex	Pearson, Gustav E.	Baldaszte, John
4507	N Richmond St	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1917	Linn, Erick N.	Norman, Andrew E.	Peterson, O.
4515	N Richmond St	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1915	Hintz, John H.	Rohn, J. B. & Son	Sech & Son
4524	N Richmond St	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Prairie	1922	Von Rautenkranz, Otto	Not listed	Silverman, Joseph
4527	N Richmond St	Domestic - single dwelling	Craftsman	1910	Scott, Mrs. Mary	Mahaffey, David	Nelson & Lewin
4530	N Richmond St	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1909	Kettle, Charles F.	-	Nelson & Lewin
4550	N Richmond St	Domestic - single dwelling	Italian Renaissance Revival	1923	Carney, John E.	Allen, James Roy	Nicholson, J.
4425	N Sacramento Ave	Domestic - single dwelling	Craftsman	1915	Nelson, Erick	Fischer, Albert J.	Gustafson, J.
4443	N Sacramento Ave	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1919	Baldaszte, John	Pearson, Gustav E.	Baldaszte, John (owner)
4529	N Sacramento Ave	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Italian Renaissance Revival	1919	Grossmann, Fred	Pearson, Gustav E.	Baldaszte, John
4539	N Sacramento Ave	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Craftsman	1922	Willott, Harold	Lund, Anders G.	Dahlberg & Lundin

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Street no	Street	Building Type	Architectural style/type	Year	Original Owner	Architect	Builder
4721	N Sacramento Ave	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1909	Harmon, William E. & Co.	Harlev, Jr., William H.	Stut, John
4745	N Sacramento Ave	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Italian Renaissance Revival	1921	Hanssen, William F.	Not listed	Morton, A.
2710	W Sunnyside Ave	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Craftsman	1913	Frohm, Herman/Cordell, Margaret	Steuben, Theodore	Pruesner, Jacob
2724	W Sunnyside Ave	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Craftsman	1915	Odegaard, Arent J.	Pursell, George G.	Ede, G.
2730	W Sunnyside Ave	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Flats - Craftsman	1913	Dembinsky, M. C. (Alex)	Mills, A.	Uker, A. & Son
2735	W Sunnyside Ave	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Craftsman	1921	Stein, Charles S.	Not listed	Stein, Charles S. (owner)
2748	W Sunnyside Ave	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Flats - Italian Renaissance Revival	1922-23	McFarland, James H.	Ruttenberg, A. M.	Nielsen, Chns
2749	W Sunnyside Ave	Domestic - multiple dwelling	Apartments (Courtyard) - Italian Renaissance Revival	1924	Witz, Harry	Cahan, J. Co.	Goldberg & Fisher
2854	W Sunnyside Ave	Domestic - single dwelling	Dutch Colonial Revival	1925	Sandberg, Andrew R.	Not listed	Ockerlund, Fred L.
2920	W Sunnyside Ave	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Italian Renaissance Revival	1921	Jensen, G. R./Erickson, John E.	Teisen, Axel V.	Miller, C. S.
2934	W Sunnyside Ave	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Italian Renaissance Revival	1923	Nelson, Andrew & Anna	Not listed	Nelson, Andrew (owner)
2939	W Sunnyside Ave	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1919	Peoppell, Emil O.H.	Bruns, Benedict J.	Walter, H.
2954	W Sunnyside Ave	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Italian Renaissance Revival	1925	Link, Frank B.	Pearson, Gustav E.	Markewicz Brothers
2748	W Wilson Ave	Domestic - single dwelling	Spanish Colonial Revival	1924	Banner, Frank S.	Klewer	Bannes, Frank S. (owner)
2761	W Wilson Ave	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Craftsman	1916	Jensen, Johannes.	Haagen, Paul T.	Jensen, J. (owner)
2762	W Wilson Ave	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Craftsman	1912-13	Gray, Nellie	Gray, Nellie (owner)	Huberty & Loheinrich
2767	W Wilson Ave	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1910	Harmon, William E. & Co.	-	Bostrom & Olson
2820	W Wilson Ave	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1912	Rose, Edgar C.	Not listed	Nelson & Lewin
2839	W Wilson Ave	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Craftsman	1920	Danko, Stephen	Bruns, Benedict J.	Clausen, Carl
2841	W Wilson Ave	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Craftsman	1919	Kinzel, August J.	Bruns, Benedict J.	Wharnciff, C. J.
2846	W Wilson Ave	Domestic - single dwelling	Craftsman	1912-13	Van Clief, Harry H.	DeMoney, Frank O.	Karlsteen, A.

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Street no	Street	Building Type	Architctural style/type	Year	Original Owner	Architect	Builder
2848	W Wilson Ave	Domestic - single dwelling	Prairie	1909	Harmon, William E. & Co.	-	Nelson & Lewin
2849	W Wilson Ave	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1910	Warneke, Henry	DeMoney, Frank O.	Greigg, P.J.
2853	W Wilson Ave	Domestic - single dwelling	Gable Front	1915	Erlandson Brothers	Fischer, Albert J.	Erlandson Brothers (owner)
2857	W Wilson Ave	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Craftsman	1921	Simmons, Lawrence	Bruns, Benedict J.	Fridstrom, E. W.
2903	W Wilson Ave	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Italian Renaissance Revival	1924	Krysinski, Dr. Constantine S.	Not listed	Enger Brothers
2907	W Wilson Ave	Domestic - single dwelling	Craftsman	1909	Harmon, William E. & Co.		Nelson & Lewin
2915	W Wilson Ave	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow	1919	Keeley, Frank J.	Lund, Anders G.	Jensen, A. W.
2916	W Wilson Ave	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Craftsman	1920	Erickson, Edward A.	Not listed	Molon, R.
2917	W Wilson Ave	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1916	Schumacher, Kath	Braucher, Ernest N.	Young, Olaf
2923	W Wilson Ave	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Italian Renaissance Revival	1927	Beck, Henry C.	Neebe, John K.	Neurerer, D.
2928	W Wilson Ave	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1909	Hergenhahn, Baldwin	Hale, Perley	Hergenhahn, B. (owner)
2936	W Wilson Ave	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1917	Nelson, Gust V.	Lund, Anders G.	Nelson, Gust V. (owner)
2942	W Wilson Ave	Domestic - single dwelling	American Foursquare	1916	Cassidy, George	Burns, James	Cassidy, George (owner)
2720	W Windsor Ave	Domestic - single dwelling	Tudor Revival	1928	Edwards, Gustav	Not listed	Nelman & Nelson
2730	W Windsor Ave	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Craftsman	1917	Odegaard, Arent J.	Pursell, George G.	Anderson, Charles
2731	W Windsor Ave	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Craftsman	1911	Harmon, William E. & Co.	Mahaffey, David	Nelson & Lewin
2735	W Windsor Ave	Domestic - single dwelling	Prairie	1915	Haase, Herbert E.	Haagen, Paul T.	Haase, H. E. (owner)
2739	W Windsor Ave	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Craftsman	1913	Stahl, Paul G.	Braucher, Ernest N.	Stufel, P. G. (owner)
2753	W Windsor Ave	Domestic - multiple dwelling	American Foursquare	1925	Eichel, Albert	Comm, Benjamin A.	Beck, M.
2760	W Windsor Ave	Domestic - single dwelling	Bungalow - Craftsman	1912	Lawrence, J. R. & Nancy	Wilson, Horatio R.	Wagner, D. W.
2761	W Windsor Ave	Domestic - single dwelling	Italian Renaissance Revival	1924	Newman, Bertha	Neebe, John K.	Aller, M. A.

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CONCLUSION

The Ravenswood Manor Historic District is significant as the first example of a prolific early 20th-century residential developer, William E. Harmon, who sought to incorporate the tenets of the City Beautiful movement of Burnham Plan into residential growth and development. Representing his ideals are numerous architecturally significant examples of early 20th-century architecture, displaying a vast array of the most popular middle class single family types of the period. Today, this cohesive and exclusive district of well-designed and built residences remains vital on Chicago's northwest side, with help from an active neighborhood improvement association around since the earliest years of Ravenswood Manor.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The district is bounded by the alley that runs east and west between Lawrence Avenue and Giddings Street on the north; the alley that runs east and west between Sunnyside Avenue and Montrose Avenue on the south; the North Branch of the Chicago River on the east; and the center line of Sacramento Avenue on the west.

The following streets and address ranges are included within the historic district:

Agatite Avenue – 2701 through 2745 West
California Avenue - 4412 through 4516 North
Eastwood Avenue – 2801 through 2956 West
Francisco Avenue – 4414 through 4644 North
Giddings Street – 2845 through 2936 West
Leland Avenue – 2821 through 2959 West
Manor Avenue – 4412 through 4761 North
Mozart Street – 4412 through 4555 North
Richmond Street – 4412 through 4555 North (formerly Humboldt St.)
Sacramento Avenue – 4413 through 4747 North (odds/east side only)
Sunnyside Avenue – 2700 through 2959 West
Wilson Avenue – 2735 through 2959 West
Windsor Avenue – 2711 through 2764 West

VERBAL BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The historic district boundaries include the original Ravenswood Manor subdivision laid out by William E. Harmon & Company in May 1909 and Harmon's First Addition to Ravenswood Manor that followed a month later. The district is primarily a residential historic district, excluding the commercial lots along Lawrence Avenue and Montrose Avenue that were part of the original Ravenswood Manor and First Addition subdivisions. These properties are located on Lawrence Avenue just to the north of an east-west alley between the North Branch of the Chicago River and the properties on Montrose Avenue just to the south of the east-west alley between the North Branch of the Chicago River and Sacramento Avenue. As guided by original deed restrictions, the

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Lawrence and Montrose Avenue properties were developed for commercial uses. Since this nomination includes only the residential parts of the two Ravenswood Manor subdivisions, buildings along Lawrence and Montrose Avenues were excluded from the boundary.

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PHOTOGRAPH LIST

Photographer: Emily Ramsey
Date of Photographs: January 11, 2008

- IL_CookCounty_RavenswoodManorHistoricDistrict001 - California Avenue, 4400 Block, East Side, Facing South
- IL_CookCounty_RavenswoodManorHistoricDistrict002 - 2806 West Eastwood Avenue
- IL_CookCounty_RavenswoodManorHistoricDistrict003 - Eastwood Avenue, 2800 Block, North side, Facing West
- IL_CookCounty_RavenswoodManorHistoricDistrict004 - 4422 North Francisco Avenue
- IL_CookCounty_RavenswoodManorHistoricDistrict005 - 4506 North Francisco Avenue
- IL_CookCounty_RavenswoodManorHistoricDistrict006 - Francisco Avenue, 4400 Block, East Side, Facing South
- IL_CookCounty_RavenswoodManorHistoricDistrict007 - Leland Avenue, 2800 block, North Side, Facing East
- IL_CookCounty_RavenswoodManorHistoricDistrict008 - 2830 West Leland Avenue
- IL_CookCounty_RavenswoodManorHistoricDistrict009 - Leland Avenue, 2900 block, North Side, Facing West
- IL_CookCounty_RavenswoodManorHistoricDistrict010 - 4443 North Mozart Street
- IL_CookCounty_RavenswoodManorHistoricDistrict011 - Mozart Street. 4500 block, West Side, Facing North
- IL_CookCounty_RavenswoodManorHistoricDistrict012 - Richmond Street, 4400 Block, East Side, Facing South
- IL_CookCounty_RavenswoodManorHistoricDistrict013 - Richmond Street 4500 Block, W Side, Facing N
- IL_CookCounty_RavenswoodManorHistoricDistrict014 - 2710 West Sunnyside Avenue
- IL_CookCounty_RavenswoodManorHistoricDistrict015 - Wilson Avenue, 2800 block, South side, Facing East
- IL_CookCounty_RavenswoodManorHistoricDistrict016 - 2848 West Wilson Avenue
- IL_CookCounty_RavenswoodManorHistoricDistrict017 - 2857 West Wilson Avenue
- IL_CookCounty_RavenswoodManorHistoricDistrict018 - 2739 West Windsor Avenue